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BREZHNEV CONDEMNS U.S., NATO MILITARY POLICIES

LD121100 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun, TASS--The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, received in the Kremlin today the president of the non-governmental international organization "Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues", chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden, Olof Palme, and had a conversation with him concerning the work of the commission headed by him.

During the conversation Leonid Brezhnev noted that the situation in the world remained tense. This is the result of the course of undermining detente and at whipping up the arms race taken by imperialist circles in order to upset the existing military-strategic balance in the world and to ensure military superiority for the NATO bloc. Such a course determines the negative approach of Western countries to the arms limitation and disarmament talks.

Movement in practically all basic directions in this sphere has halted or even reversed. The United States suspended the SALT process and is now concentrating its efforts on the realization of new programs of strategic armaments. The U.S.-planned deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies is presented as a measure to protect European NATO countries. In actual fact this is an attempt to tilt in favour of the American side the strategic balance established by the SALT treaty between the USSR and the United States. At the same time, in case of a conflict vulnerability of Western European countries will of course grow to a great extent. In the meantime the interests of all peoples call for the continuation of the SALT process and the resumption of corresponding negotiations. The Soviet Union is ready to start such negotiations.

Touching upon the problem of nuclear arms limitation in Europe, Leonid Brezhnev said that Washington thus far has not shown a real wish to conduct serious negotiations and to secure a solution to this vitally important problem. It looks as though Washington would like as before to press for the limitation of Soviet medium-range missiles only, leaving out U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons. Such an approach grossly contradicts the principle of equality and equal security,and the Soviet side cannot agree to it.

Leonid Brezhnev said that the issue of the negotiations must not be allowed to be used as a screen for the realization of the NATO decision on the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

One cannot fail to see that the militarists from the NATO bloc, in the first place U.S. militarists, show signs of fervent activity in conditions of a military hysteria played up deliberately, in conditions of artificially generated fears with regard to the mythical "Soviet threat". The organizers of the campaign are lying and do not even bother to produce at least a semblance of proof. Even prestigious statesmen, do not scruple to put low-grade falsehoods into circulation in order to blacken the policy of the Soviet Union, to intimidate the people and to justify their military preparations.

The Soviet Union cannot shut its eyes to all this, and cannot but draw corresponding conclusions for itself. We will allow no one, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, to infringe upon the legitimate interests of our security or upset the military strategic balance that has taken shape in the world. The Soviet Union will find a way to react rapidly and effectively to any challenge. We must do so.

As a result the NATO bloc would not achieve anything by its attempt to achieve military superiority but a new spiral of the arms race would have been imposed on the world.

We do not want this, Leonid Brezhnev stressed. We stand for immediate constructive talks, for honest accords, for a lessening of the levels of military confrontation both in Europe and on the global scale. Limitation of armaments and real disarmament--such are the genuine guarantees of peace and a tranquil future for all the peoples.

Leonid Brezhnev noted the need of efforts by all states, by all social forces to achieve an invigoration of talks aimed at making peace on our planet more reliable and firmer. He assured that the USSR is invariably ready to cooperate in the cause of curbing the arms race and strengthening peace with representatives of all political and religious trends. Differences in views should not be an obstacle in the struggle to ensure the main right of every person--the right to life. Leonid Brezhnev wished the "Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues" successes in its activities.

Olof Palme expressed gratitude for the conversation and informed Leonid Brezhnev about the meeting in Moscow of the commission that he heads. On expressing concern at the aggravation of the international situation and the special danger of the new spiral of the arms race Olof Palme declared for the conduct of an extensive dialogue between states, for an invigoration of talks on a wide range of questions of limiting armaments and disarmament.

The conversation passed in a friendly and constructive spirit. Taking part in it were the assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Aleksandrov and member of the "Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues" Academician Georgiy Arbatov.

Arbatov Comment

LD121036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] The regular session of the International Commission on Disarmament and Security is opening in Moscow today. It is called the Palme Commission, after one of its founders. The commission sets its task as the exchanging of opinions and the drawing up of recommendations on ways of averting the arms race. Academician Arbatov, eminent Soviet scientist and public figure, who is on the International Commission on Disarmament and Security in the World, gave an interview to the radio.

He stated that the most important and urgent task of our time was to stop the dangerous trend of sliding down toward cold war and the stepping-up of the arms race. The convening of the commission is a result of the growing concern of the public in various countries over the continuing arms race and the escalation of tension in the world. The commission is composed of well-known political figures from many countries. The main goal of the commission, Academician Arbatov stressed, is to prepare a detailed report on the questions of disarmament and security for the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which will take place in 1982. And it must be said that despite differences of opinion certain results have been achieved in this direction. The development of international cooperation, the need for extensive explanation of the ruinous consequences of a nuclear arms race, observed Academician Arbatov, are particularly essential now, when the governing circles of the United States of America are doing everything possible to hide from the world public and from its own people all the danger of the course which they are pursuing. The Government of the United States, which froze the SALT II agreement and which did not agree to renewal of a dialogue with the USSR on the question of medium-range missiles in Europe, is now trying to pacify its allies and public opinion. In Washington they are now stating that they are just about to begin or have already begun talks with the Soviet Union on arms limitation. Unfortunately, these are merely words, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in an address of 9 June in the Kremlin.

I can say quite definitively, stressed Academician Arbatov, that in the whole time since the present Washington administration came to power up to this very day the United States of America has not taken any real step, either on one question or the other, in order to continue, even if only provisionally, the discussion of the essence of these issues. On the contrary, the Americans, on various pretexts, have been postponing the start of such a discussion while we, for our part, are ready to start at any time.

The recent 26th CPSU Congress, said Academician Arbatov, outlined a precise and clear program for the fight to consolidate international peace and security. And as is already apparent now, the new Soviet peace initiatives cannot be silenced; they are discussed, thought about and argued over in many countries. In conclusion, Academician Arbatov expressed his conviction that the work of the International Commission on Disarmament and Security in the World will make a worthy contribution to normalization of the international situation.

PONOMAREV MEETS FRG'S DISARMAMENT OFFICIAL BAHR

LD111640 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun (TASS)--Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev today received Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the SPD Executive, chairman of the subcommittee of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany on disarmament and arms control. An exchange of views was held on a number of topical international problems including questions of arms control and disarmament and Soviet-West German relations.

Member of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin took part in the conversation.

DPA Assessment

LD111917 Hamburg DPA in German 1731 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun (DPA)--During his factfinding talks about the problem of the medium-range missiles in Moscow, the SPD's disarmament expert, Egon Bahr, has been unable to moderate the Soviet distrust of the readiness of the United States to negotiate. Bahr told a news conference in Moscow today that this distrust could result in "difficult decisions" in the Kremlin. After his return, Bahr will inform Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of "additional information" gleaned from his talks which, he said, were, however, of a fairly technical nature. From Friday until Sunday Bahr will attend a meeting of the International Disarmament Commission of the Swedish politician, Olof Palme, in Moscow.

Bahr told the news conference that he had pointed out to the Soviet side that it is not helpful for the atmosphere of German-Soviet relations if Soviet publications cast doubts on the sincerity of Chancellor Schmidt's motives and statements concerning the U.S. Government's readiness to negotiate. A report by Radio Moscow during his stay, saying that he had taken a strong stand against the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range weapons in Western Europe, was described by Bahr as incomprehensible.

Yesterday Bahr had talks with First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko and First Deputy Chief of Staff S. Akhromeyev. Today he had meetings with Valentin Falin, the former Soviet ambassador in Bonn and present first deputy chief of the Central Committee International Information Department, and with party Secretary for International Relations Boris Ponomarev.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER'S EUROMISSILE STANCE SCORED

LD111125 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 3

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants article: "Who Is H.-D. Genscher Trying To Fool"]

[Text] On the eve of the Free Democratic Party [FDP] congress FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher gave an interview on Hessen radio. It is a curious example of how to turn things upside down.

Genscher seeks to convince the West German public that since the NATO Council session in Rome and in particular since Chancellor H. Schmidt's visit to Washington a kind of "schedule" has been established for talks with the Soviet Union with respect to medium-range weapons in Europe. That is, to put it mildly, untrue. Nobody has established any such schedule either in Rome or in Washington. In Rome the Americans gave their allies a vague promise to commence Soviet-American talks "by the end of the year," making the start of talks dependent on a whole series of preliminary conditions. Perhaps something has changed since Chancellor H. Schmidt's visit to Washington? Precisely nothing has changed. The "end of the year" features in the American-West German communique, just as it featured in the NATO Council decisions.

So why did Mr Genscher have to speak of a nonexistent "schedule" for the talks? In order to deceive and mislead public opinion, which had received a promise from Chancellor Schmidt, before his departure for Washington, that he would move forward the schedule for the talks and even, perhaps, obtain a specific date for them from the Americans. Mr Schmidt went for wool, but came back shorn. And Genscher is now trying to hide that American crewcut with some kind of schedule.

But it is not only a matter of this untruth, which could be perceived as a desire to "save face" on the part of the West German leaders, who have found themselves in an awkward situation. We later learn that if the talks on medium-range missiles "are very difficult and complex," the Soviet Union will be to blame a priori. This is first, Genscher explains, because on the USSR's insistence the framework for the talks was extended to include American forward-based facilities, while NATO "preferred" to talk about medium-range missiles only; and second, because the USSR will complicate the talks by means of the "accelerated production and deployment of medium-range missiles targeted on Western Europe."

H.-D. Genscher spoke in the same vein at the FDP Congress, held in Cologne on 29 May. "The key to reducing armaments to zero," he asserted, "is in Moscow's hands, not in the hands of Bonn or Washington."

Genscher makes cynical "appeals" to the Soviet Union. "I would like," he says, "once again to resolutely call on the Soviet Union to finally cease the production of medium-range missiles, to cease their deployment and thereby to make a contribution to constructive talks."

May we ask: Has Mr Genscher perhaps forgotten the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on medium-range weapons in Europe? Who rejected that proposal? Was it not the FRG?

Genscher has the audacity to assert that the serious concern arising in Europe today is the "result of the colossal danger to Western Europe resulting from these (that is, Soviet--G.D.) medium-range missiles." But the Western public, for some reason, sees the colossal danger to Western Europe not in Soviet missiles, but in American missiles. Is not this because the "Soviet threat" is a myth, while the Pershings and Cruise missiles are a threatening reality?

Seeking to muffle the West European public's real concern, Genscher wishes to assure his compatriots that NATO's "dual decision" is...a "proposal aimed at peace." To this end he produces a whole range of evidence which lacks only logic. This decision allegedly differs from the "old formula" whereby one side said to the other: "You have achieved superiority, therefore we will upgrade our arms. Then we will put an end to all this." "The dual decision," Genscher assures us, "says: you have achieved superiority in arms, that forces us to upgrade, but at the same time propose talks...." It must be clear to everyone that this playing with words cannot conceal the essence of the matter. That is that Genscher is expounding the same old worthless formula for unleashing a new twist in the arms race.

In essence Genscher is calling on the USSR to carry out unilateral disarmament, while American leaders are shouting from the rooftops that they seek military superiority over the Soviet Union and that a part of that policy is the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, clearly not concerned about Genscher's reputation, recently stated: "We do not have the superiority we had in the fifties and sixties, and it alone enables us to preserve peace."

How can Genscher's theories about an equilibirum allegedly violated by the Soviet Union be reconciled with calls by Weinberger and other American leaders for that equilibrium to be broken in favor of the United States?

Genscher's colleagues in the party and allies in the coalition, unlike himself, can see this contradiction. Social Democratic Party deputy K.-H. Hansen, during the discussion of the results of H. Schmidt's visit to Washington, accused the West German leaders outright of giving the FRG public incorrect information on the West-East correlation of forces. "In insisting on the deployment of the missiles," Hansen stated, "the United States is guided mainly by political motives; the new administration intends to achieve superiority over the USSR at all levels." By deploying medium-range weapons, he added, the United States turns the Europeans into hostages and creates better opportunities for itself in the struggle for raw materials.

The USSR, K.-H. Hansen recalled, proposes talks, but they are rejected. What can it do? And Hansen replies: "If it comes to the point of the dpeloyment of NATO medium-range weapons, the USSR will also deploy new weapons in response."

Listen to Deputy Hansen, gentlemen. There is nothing wrong with his logic.

OPENING OF GENEVA DISARMAMENT MEETING REPORTED

LD112323 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 11 Jun 81

[TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov dispatch]

[Excerpt] Geneva, 11 Jun (TASS)--The world public expects that the Disarmament Committee, the regular session of which has opened at the Geneva Palace of Nations today, will decide upon real measures and reach agreements in the field of limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament on the basis of strict observance of the principle of equal security of all states. The present session of the committee takes on a particular importance also because it is the final one before the UN General Assembly's second session on disarmament. The calling of the session is scheduled for summer 1982.

The new Soviet peace initiatives advanced at the 26th Congress of the CPSU are an important contribution to the solution of disarmament matters.

The Soviet peace programme for the 1980's contains a broad spectrum of concrete and realistic measures aimed at strengthening peace, at deepening detente, at curbing the arms race, and at generally improving the international climate.

As is emphasised here, the present aggravation of the international situation which has been brought about by the aggressive course of the USA and NATO and by the intention to deploy hundreds of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe make it still more imperative and urgent to achieve concrete results in limiting the race of armaments, first of all of nuclear ones, and in removing the threat of nuclear war.

The USSR and other countries of the socialist community consider that it is necessary that the work of the Disarmament Committee, this big international forum, be carried out in a businesslike atmosphere and bring concrete results in the solution of such cardinal tasks of our times as curbing the arms race and strengthening peace and security of all countries. This month the session is to be presided over by Imre Komives, the head of the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic.

MBFR SESSION HELD IN VIENNA ON 11 JUNE

LD120605 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 11 Jun 81

[TASS correspondent Igor Maslov dispatch]

[Text] Vienna, 11 Jun, (TASS)--The diplomats and military experts from 19 countries of East and West held the 274th plenary session in the Vienna palace today at the negotiations on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The session was addressed by Ambassador Molitor, the head of the delegation of Luxembourg. He set out the Western concept of control and verification measures which, he said, should be envisaged in a first-phase agreement. In so doing, he advocated the idea that these measures are the main question of the Vienna negotiations, although the key problem is to reach an agreement between the participants in the negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments.

A spokesman of the GDR's delegation pointed out at a meeting with journalists that, in the opinion of socialist countries, control measures should become an inalienable part of a first-phase agreement to ensure a reliable verification of its implementation and to promote stronger trust between states.

During the negotiations, the GDR's spokesman said, the socialist countries expressed critical remarks about the Western proposals on these measures and their own considerations as to their character, aims and purpose.

As is known, the West insists on adoption of the entire aggregate of the measures suggested by it without any amendments and changes, whereas many measures of the West are aimed at obtaining unilateral military advantages or at revising the coordinated mandate of the negotiations. Contrary to the clear instructions of the mandate, that the measures' application zone is adequate to the cutback area, the Western delegations continue to insist that some of the measures suggested by them be applied far beyond the boundaries of central Europe. Such a tactic of the West, the GDR's spokesman emphasized, is obviously designed to drag out the negotiations.

COMMENTS ON OPEC OIL PRICE FREEZE DECISION

LD111053 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 23, 5 Jun 81 p 15

[R. Andreasyan article: "OPEC: A Respite. Will It Last?"]

[Text] There were no sensations at the routine 60th OPEC conference, held at the end of May in Geneva. The participants decided to freeze the current oil prices until the end of this year. The prices were established at the preceding conference, in December of last year, at the level of $36-$41 per barrel ($264-$301 per ton), except that Saudi Arabia fixed its own lower price--$32 per barrel ($235 per ton). At the same time the majority of OPEC countries (not including Saudi Arabia) stated their intention of reducing liquid fuel extraction 10 percent as of 1 June in order to eliminate what is for them the unfavorable present situation of an oil surplus on the capitalist market.

Why has the acute shortage of liquid fuel of 1979 and early 1980 given way to a market glutted with that commodity? After all, world extraction has lost about 100 million tons of oil because of the military conflict between Iraq and Iran. The point is primarily that the capitalist world has, since last year, again been in a crisis phase of the economic cycle. There was virtually no increase in the developed capitalist countries' GNP in 1980; indeed, there were decreases in the United States, Canada and Britain. The recession is continuing into this year, which is leading to reduced fuel consumption. The fuel-saving measures in many countries have also had an impact. As a result consumption of petroleum products in the capitalist world as a whole declined by 6 percent in 1980. Oil imports to the developed capitalist states fell by 10 percent (in the United States the figure was actually 20 percent).

Also, the temporary loss from the market of Iraqi and Iranian oil was compensated for by increased extraction in Saudi Arabia, under American pressure. As a result of all these factors oil supply on the world capitalist market is currently exceeding demand by 100 million tons, in annual terms.

Of course, the OPEC countries have gained considerably from the rise in oil prices in recent years (prices have increased 138 percent in the last 30 months alone). However, a considerable part of this gain has been "eaten up" by the inflation raging in the capitalist world. Moreover, by no means all OPEC members have money to spare.

In this situation it is not surprising that a number of OPEC members were pressing for Saudi Arabia to reduce its oil extraction, while Iraq and Iran were additionally pressing for a further rise in prices. However, Riyadh refused to meet these demands halfway. Its oil policy was pretty accurately defined by a commentator for America's ABC television: In order to obtain the current OPEC conference decision, Saudi Arabia "literally flooded the world market with surplus oil. The Saudis were by no means acting disinterestedly; they want the American economy to remain strong and the United States to be able to defend its foreign capital investments. They want the United States to know that Saudi Arabia needs American friendship and protection in the Near East."

It is believed in the West that the OPEC conference's decision not to increase oil prices once again will help to curb inflation to some extent, to strengthen the capitalist states' balance of trade and payments and to bring about a faster escape from the quagmire of the crisis. The developing countries are also pleased that they will not have to pay more than the $50 billion they paid for the oil imports last year--which represents up to 25 percent of their total export earnings.

Does this mean that the decisions taken in Geneva will stop forever the rise in oil prices? That is extremely dubious. After all, the rise is based on objective factors: the persistence of oil as a main, irreplaceable energy source, the rapid increase in extraction costs, and OPEC's leading position in the market. Demand for liquid fuel will again increase as the capitalist system crawls out of the economic crisis.

It is not for nothing that BUSINESS WEEK, an American magazine, described the current situation as a respite in the increase in oil prices. Nonetheless, the world economy is still capable of adjusting to a gradual increase in them. It is far harder to endure a sudden, convulsive rise. However, as experience shows, that is what happens as a result of a sharpening of international conflicts in the Near and Middle East. And, in its turn, the sharpening of conflicts is directly associated with imperialism's neocolonialist actions. So in the event of another flareup of the energy crisis imperialism will have only itself to blame.

IOJ MOSCOW CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER

LD110749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Common Goal"]

[Text] Prague, 8 Jun--The International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] has declared that it serves and will continue to serve the interests of democratic and progressive journalism, as a weapon of truth to fight for mankind's high ideals, for the inalienable right of peoples to live in peace and security, to actively oppose the arms race and the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The IOJ has published a declaration here in connection with the 35th anniversary of its creation. The declaration stresses that the foundation of the organization reflected the unity of democratic and progressive journalists in achieving their common goal--to strengthen peace and friendship among peoples and to oppose the forces of reaction and war.

In October 1981 the 11th IOJ Congress will begin work in Moscow. It is significant that the highest forum of world progressive journalism will meet in the capital of the Soviet Union, in the motherland of Great October. We are profoundly convinced, the IOJ says, that the congress participants will make their contribution to the cause of strengthening the unity of progressive journalism.

PONOMAREV ON U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD ISRAELI RAID

LD111130 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 11 Jun 81

[TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev dispatch: "Act of International Gangsterism"]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun, TASS--The raid on Iraq's nuclear research centre, staged by Israel with the connivance of the United States, represents an act of international gangsterism and bandit mob law Begin-style. It has absolutely no bearing to the so-called self-defense of Israel and the more so to control over the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Israeli terrorists made their piratic raid on a nuclear research centre in a sovereign country which signed the international nuclear non-proliferation treaty as far back as 1968, has been strictly observing all of its provisions and is an elected member of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), grouping 110 countries. Some questions are in order: What if tomorrow Israeli leaders will be struck by an idea of bombing nuclear research centres and nuclear powerplants in other IAEA countries? Can it be guaranteed that in the present international tensions similar actions by Tel Aviv would not become a "nuclear Sarajevo?"

It is common knowledge that Tel Aviv rulers, who are dying to have the atom bomb, have so far been refusing to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Israeli authorities are keeping secret the research effort at the nuclear centre in Dimona and have allowed nobody to inspect it. Isn't it because work is underway there to produce home-made nuclear weapons? And because the latest U.S.-made equipment is used for the purpose?

It is an open secret that Tel Aviv is backed by such a powerful patron of international brigandage and terrorism as the present U.S. administration and the entire American military-industrial complex. U.S. military business tycoons are seeking to provide their Israeli proteges with all kinds of modern weaponry, including nuclear arms. It is not accidental that the cases of the "disappearance" of large consignments of uranium from factories manufacturing nuclear weapons, have been registered on more than one occasion in the United States in recent years. In Ferndale, a Cincinnati suburb, Ohio, alone, for example, 34 tons of uranium have vanished in recent years. Some American congressmen plainly assumed that the uranium might have been shipped to Israel.

In the face of mounting international indignation over the aggressive action by Israeli Zionists Washington leaders are trying to get off by making formal and meaningless "reproaches" upon Tel Aviv. But if, say, the Israeli nuclear centre were subjected to a similar bombing raid, what would then be the reaction in Washington? One can be sure that it would be of a diametrically opposite character.

All these facts fully expose "the zealots of international law" from Washington as the initiators of and direct accomplices in international brigandage, perpetrated by the Tel Aviv "hawks" they are patronising.

SUSPENSION OF SUPPLY OF F-16's TO ISRAEL VIEWED

LD111934 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Jun, TASS--The White House and the State Department have announced Reagan's decision to suspend the supply to Israel of four F-16 fighter-bombers. This diplomatic show was made necessary by the fact that it was the U.S.-supplied F-16 that had bombed the Iraqi nuclear research centre. Alexander Haig, the U.S. state secretary, sent a letter to Charles Percy, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in which he recognized that F-16's had been used in the pirate raid on Baghdad. The CBS TV-company points out that this constitutes a violation of the 1952 American-Israeli agreement which prohibits the use of American weapons for "offensive purposes".

The request by the state secretary to the Senate committee to discuss the issue is regarded by political observers as a step to dump the row into the U.S. Congress which acts under the heel of the pro-Israeli lobby. Nobody expects that Congress, well-known for its pro-Israeli sympathies, will do anything to stop American aid to Tel Aviv, CBS points out. In this connection the American press recognizes that the "suspension" of the delivery of the four fighter-bombers will in no way hamper Israel in conducting its policy of international piracy. The New York TIMES recalls that the USA has already supplied the Israelis with 53 of the 75 F-16's bought by Israel. An ABC correspondent stresses that many other weapons and military equipment continue their uninterrupted flow into Israel. A responsible State Department spokesman made clarifications that the decision to "suspend" the supply covers neither these weapons, nor F-15's, which were also used in the piratical raid. The spokesman refused to answer a question by a correspondent, who suggested that probably there was a substantial violation of the 1952 agreement.

Thus, the Reagan administration made it clear that it will continue to arm Israel, which upgraded international terrorism into the rank of its state policy. Simultaneously Washington is doing everything to provide Tel Aviv with a political cover. Politicians in Washington tried not to notice or react in any way to the provocative statement made by Israeli Prime Minister Begin who said that Israel can repeat the attack on the nuclear centre. There was no condemnation of the statement from Reagan, CBS stresses. The U.S. administration is apparently prepared to provide the Israeli aggressors with a diplomatic umbrella for the discussion of the barbarous raid at the UN Security Council on June 12. Answering the question whether the USA will support sanctions against Israel, demanded by many U.S. members, the State Department spokesman said that we are against any sanctions.

HABIB SECOND MIDDLE EAST TOUR 'HYPOCRISY'

LD112344 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Jun 81

[From "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The personal representative of U.S. President Reagan, Philip Habib, has reappeared in the Middle East. If this person had embarked, oddly enough, on a role of a peacemaker in the Middle East--since all Israel's aggressive actions have been carried out and continue to be carried out with U.S. arms and with the knowledge of the U.S. Embassy--the olive branch in the hand of Washington's envoy now--and after the Israeli raid on Iraq--symbolises only ugly hypocrisy.

In this connection, many commentators draw attention to the fact that Philip Habib left last Friday on his second tour in the Middle East, but he stopped in Paris waiting, as it seems for Israel's raid on Baghdad. This was reported by the West German newspaper [name indistinct] which ridiculed official Washington's allegations that it did not know about the raid until 2 hours after it had happened. No one in the Pentagon or in other U.S. circles conceals the fact that they were aware of preparations for Israel's operation against Iraq. If there are any doubts, they are with regard to the timing of the raid.

Having realized the (?seriousness) of the situation it found itself in and also the increasing wave of protests in all the countries, the United States embarked on a symbolic action: It announced that the export to Israel of four F-16 planes would be postponed as a punishment for Israel. Naturally, this measure has been regarded in Iraq and in other countries as not enough and laughable. Washington has given Tel Aviv 53 aircraft of the same type and 25 F-15 aircraft which are more advanced; it was these aircraft which Israel used when it bombed Iraq.

START OF U.S.-SOUTH AFRICAN TALKS REPORTED

LD112334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] U.S.-South African talks have begun amid strict secrecy in Capetown. The U.S. delegation includes Clark, U.S. deputy Secretary of state, and Crocker and Enders, who are assistants to the secretary of state. Their talks with the South Africa leadership are centering on the practical aspects of intensifying military and political cooperation between the United States and the racialist South African regime in Africa and on the Namibian problem.

RPP COMMENTS ON ADMIRAL TRAIN VISIT TO ARGENTINA

PY110356 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Adm Harry Train, commander in chief of U.S. Armed Forces in the Atlantic Ocean zone, has paid an official visit to Argentina. Once again, he insisted in promoting multilateral military cooperation in the South Atlantic. We should recall that Argentina and Brazil have just recently held high-level talks and then declared that they do not want to see the South Atlantic turned into an area of international tensions and conflicts. They thus expressed their opposition to plans to create a South Atlantic pact with the participation of South Africa.

Admiral Train's visit to Buenos Aires leads to the supposition that, considering Argentina's and Brazil's opposition, the United States is seeking alternatives for the militarization of the South Atlantic. The Pentagon changes tactics in stride, although the objective of the current military strategy of the United States in Latin America remains the same: engaging the Latin American armies in stamping out the struggle for national liberation of their peoples. In recent years, however, the U.S. political and military doctrine in the continent has seriously failed, despite the fact that the armed forces in many Latin American countries continue to support the native reactionaries and the U.S. monopolies.

In some Latin American countries, however, military officers have developed patriotic tendencies, nationalist sentiments and anti-Yankee feelings. In Latin America there are now groups of army officers who are reluctant to continue bowing their heads to the native oligarchies and their bosses, making pronouncements for progressive social and economic changes.

The Pentagon would like to continue controlling the Latin American armies which are slipping out of its hands, moved by the winds of revolutionary changes sweeping the world. It is not by chance that any military action against liberation movements in Latin America, in which the United States has its hands, is unfailingly justified by the well-known anticommunist propaganda. Against whom does the Pentagon try to unite the Latin American armies? The answer begs the question: against the national libertarian movements in the continent, against those who fight for their freedom and independence.

PRAVDA LISTS U.S. ACTIONS CONSTITUTING 'TERRORISM'

LD111419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 4

[G. Vasilyev article: "'Made in the USA'; Trademark of Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] At Washington's Dulles Airport armed agents detailed by the authorities almost took an Aeroflot aircraft by storm; they removed equipment panels and ripped up baggage, including diplomatic baggage. Near the Afghan border in Pakistan CIA instructors together with their newfound Beijing "friends" trained counterrevolutionaries in preparation for infiltration into Afghanistan. In the American city of Atlanta, capital of Georgia, the body of the 30th Negro teenager brutally murdered by "unknown" lynchers was discovered. At U.S. military bases Rapid Deployment Force subunits were formed for the purpose of invading sovereign countries, overthrowing governments out of favor with Washington and, in short, "defending the vital interests" of multinational monopolies.

Despite all the diversity and the geographic dispersal of the aforementioned events, they have a common denominator--terrorism. And one and the same trademark: "Made in the USA." Throughout the world today the very name of the United States is associated with a "muscular" approach to problems, with violence, with terrorism on a grand or a small scale, whether at home, in the streets of American cities, or in countries separated by thousands of kilometers--from the Near East to Latin Amrica, from Africa to Southeast Asia.

Explaining the origin of this somber phenomenon, some people seek its sources in American history--in the traditions of the "Wild West." Others are inclined to see the root of evil in the Americans' passion for weapons and their virtually free sale in the country. Yet others believe that the movies and television are to blame by portraying bloody scenes of carnage. There is a grain of truth in each of these explanations, but the real reasons run far deeper. They are rooted in the essence of the socioeconomic system of capitalism, and they are assuming particularly sinister forms as a result of the deliberate policy of the most reactionary section of the U.S. ruling circles.

It is no secret what a stimulating influence on the growth of violence in all its forms is exerted by official Washington's militarist, anticommunist, chauvinist policy.

The Atlanta police, if the newspapers are to be believed, have been "run off their feet" in its search for the elusive killer of Negro children. But meanwhile a militarized camp, were callous racists who received bloody schooling in Vietnam and Rhodesia are training all who wish to learn the trade of killing people, is functioning openly in the environs of the city not far from the local headquarters of the Lockheed Aerospace Corporation. And under Florida's bounteous sun CIA instructors are training international bandits and saboteurs for infiltration into Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The terrorism of amateur extremists in the United States is uniting with organized banditry paid for and directed by the authorities. Thus, terror in respect of malcontents and protesters in the United States itself is being turned against entire countries and peoples whose aspirations "do not suit" Washington.

The contents of the three volumes published by Church's Senate committee which investigated abuses by intelligence organs are well known. And yet, whenever you leaf through them, you get the feeling once again that you have come face to face with some many-headed monster. The report contains so many repulsive facts of the most unbridled terrorism committed or planned by the CIA, the FBI and other subdivisions of the repressive U.S. spy apparatus and sanctioned at the highest level, including the President. One of the volumes is entitled "Alleged Plots To Assassinate Foreign Leaders." But let no one be deceived by the little word "alleged." The committee's materials confirm that such plots existed: the assassinations of Patrice Lumumba and the patriotic Chilean General Rene Schneider and the numerous attempts on the life of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro. And this is just the visible tip of the colossal iceberg of the American special services' international gangsterism, which had to be exposed slightly under the conditions of post-Watergate public indignation.

The Church committee's three-volume report is a unique kind of document. Probably for the first time in history the country's supreme legislative organ officially confirmed the complicity of government organizations in international terrorism, and of the worst kind. But perhaps these are "things of the past"? No way! The attempts to place intrepid spies and poisoners under the control of Congress were long ago condemned as an "unpatriotic undertaking." Many of the liberal senators who paid tribute to that idea, including Frank Church, have been virtually driven from the Capitol. The "knights of cloak and dagger" have once again been given almost complete freedom of action. And they are not wasting time. The CIA, the Pentagon's intelligence administration and other subdivisions of the ramified U.S. espionage and sabotage "community" are stepping up subversive activities against the socialist countries, arming and sending gangs of counterrevolutionaries into Afghanistan, increasing interference in Angola's internal affairs, seeking to legitimize the secret war against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, directing the bloody hand of the Salvadoran junta and supplying the Israeli aggressors with the most modern weapons.

The activities of the professional terrorists in the American state service are now in excellent keeping with the policy of the new U.S. administration--a policy of pretension to world supremacy, interventionism and emphasis on armed force.

Cynical openness--a product of the "arrogance of strength," to use former Senator Fulbright's definition--has long been inherent in American political language. And yet it is hard to recall a time when disregard for the principles of morality, the norms of internal law and the peoples' national sovereignty manifested itself so openly and defiantly on the banks of the Potomac. Almost every day now we hear from Washington statements by the top leaders--the President, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense--couched in a threateningly hegemonist spirit. They speak of the U.S. determination to propagate "American ideals" throughout the world and of readiness to use the might of the armed forces to safeguard "American vital interests." Here they do not even consider it necessary to ask whether the peoples want to follow these "American ideals," and what about the real vital interests of those countries of whose natural resources Washington is inclined to dispose as if they lay under the soil of Texas or California?

By declaring publicly that the United States intends to continue giving military assistance to the gangs of counterrevolutionaries being infiltrated into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory, President Reagan recently confirmed Washington's intention to continue the undeclared war against a sovereign UN member-state.

And here is another Washington decision of the same hegemonist, interventionist kind: The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved a proposal by the Reagan administration to lift the ban on American intelligence organs' conducting subversive operations in Angola. Or the criminal act by the U.S. special services against Laos, which recently became public knowledge--the infiltration onto that country's territory of intelligence and sabotage groups whose overall leadership was exercised from Washington by Rear Adm J. Tuttle, deputy chief of the Pentagon's intelligence agency. And all this is international terrorism, elevated to the rank of state policy.

From the volcanic uplands of El Salvador, where "death squads" trained by American instructors are raging, to the jungles of the Thai-Kampuchean border, which have become a shelter for Pol Pot's butchers under Washington's guardianship, from the "black quarters" of Johannesburg, where American weapons are being used to crush protesting inhabitants, to the Lebanese cities and villages being flattened by bombs made in the United States--everywhere one and the same hand, one and the same writing can be seen. The United States has become the chief center for the organization of terrorism against the peoples struggling for civil rights, for national independence and social progress.

The vast U.S. war machine rises up behind the backs of those who are practicing concealed or overt terrorism. Directed against the socialist countries and national liberation movements and designed to ensure that American monopolies can rule the roost on foreign territories, it is repressive in its very essence. A U.S. naval armada consisting of more than 30 ships is like a mailed fist of intimidation poised above southwest Asia. The 2,500 American bases and other military installations with more than 500,000 servicemen and the most destructive weapons, including nuclear weapons, stationed in them, which are scattered throughout the world, have become strongpoints of global terrorism. The Rapid Deployment Force, which is being created at an accelerated pace in the United States, has the profile of an international "burglar"--a breaker of state doors. And everyone knows well what the American military is capable of. The scope and cruelty of U.S. terrorism were demonstrated during the war in Vietnam, when the United States, swamping the freedom-loving people with a hail of bombs, streams of napalm and a rain of toxins, was endeavoring, to use the words of American Gen Curtis Lemay, to "bomb the Vietnamese back into the Stone Age."

The exacerbation of the difficulties now being experienced by capitalism is making the aggressive essence of the leading imperialist power's foreign policy particularly obvious. "Adventurism and readiness to gamble mankind's vital interests in the name of their own narrow mercenary motives," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress, "this is what manifests itself particularly clearly in the policy of imperialism's most aggressive circles. Displaying total disregard for the peoples' rights and aspirations, they are trying to depict the liberation struggle of the people's masses as a manifestation of 'terrorism.' They have really set themselves the goal of achieving the unattainable--erecting a barrier in the way of progressive changes in the world and regaining their role as controllers of the people's destinies."

...The original Declaration of Independence is exposed to general view behind bullet-proof glass in a rather gloomy room in the National Archives in Washington. Some 200 years ago with this document--the "First Declaration of Human Rights," to use the words of Marx--the rebellious American colonists proclaimed the principle of people's sovereignty and the peoples' right to national independence and to resolve their internal affairs independently. Now, having come full circle, official America has transformed itself from a champion of national independence and a fighter against colonialism into the enemy of the peoples' freedom, independence and social progress. It is precisely this reactionary essence of U.S. foreign policy today, the chief hindrance on the path of the onward March of history, that determines its forms, including the predilection for terrorism. But however dangerous this policy, which regards armed strength as of paramount importance, may be, the facts attest that terrorism is the weapon of those doomed by history.

U.S. PRODUCTION OF NEUTRON WEAPONS 'DISTURBING'

LD120847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 81 p 5

[Gennadiy Vasilyev article under rubric "Our Commentaries": "By Hook or By Crook"]

[Text] A disturbing report has arrived from Washington: The United States has begun producing neutron warheads for Lance missiles and next month will start turning out 8-inch neutron artillery shells. Congress was notified of this by the U.S. Department of Energy--supposedly not a military institution--in whose dark labyrinths the latest poisonous fruit of the Pentagon's misanthropic aspirations came into being.

This barbaric weapon, which kills all living things but leaves buildings intact, (the "enhanced radiation warhead" as the Pentagon tactfully calls it) is prominent among the arsenal of the most modern means of mass destruction which people across the ocean are working to create. They want to deploy neutron warheads in West Europe to change in their favor the correlation of forces in what the American "hawks" regard as the "potential theater of military operations." The U.S. militarists are trying to get their own way at all costs, resorting sometimes to measures of open pressure, at other times to "quiet" action behind the scenes.

Washington first tried to foist this barbaric weapon on the allies in 1977-78. The storm of public protest forced J. Carter, the then U.S. President, to backtrack. He announced that he had decided to "defer production" of neutron weapons. However, press reports indicated that work was continuing on the neutron bomb across the ocean. Immediately after the Republican administration's arrival in power in Washington another attempt was made to force the West Europeans to allow the neutron bomb into their home. American Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger stated that the Reagan administration intended to resurrect the plans for producing and deploying neutron warheads. A fresh wave of indignation forced Washington to resort once again to maneuvering. Secretary of State A. Haig began to assure everyone that no final decision had yet been taken and that the United States would not make this move without preliminary consultations with its NATO allies.

The report from the banks of the Potomac shows that Washington's soothing assurances have been and remain a kind of anesthetic designed to lull the peoples' vigilance. The report confirms once again that people across the ocean have continued and are continuing work on neutron warheads for missiles and neutron artillery shells, production of which is now being put on stream.

At the recent sessions of NATO's leading organs it was decided to expedite the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles systems in the Western part of the European Continent. The report of the start of neutron bomb production across the ocean adds to the extremely somber picture of U.S. militarist circles' aggressive plans. These sinister plans cannot but cause deep concern to all who cherish peace.

ARMY PAPER HITS PRC POLICY VIS-A-VIS AFGHANISTAN

LD111519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by B. Pavlov: "Afghanistan in Beijing's Hegemonist Policy"]

[Text] Beijing's voice is being heard increasingly loudly in the slander campaign which is being conducted against Democratic Afghanistan. Presenting itself in the role of the Afghan people's "defender," Beijing is trying to connect the events around Afghanistan with some "sinister" plans of the Soviet Union. The anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan hysteria stoked by China is in fact aimed at concealing its own far-reaching designs with respect both to the DRA and the other states of the Middle East and South Asia.

Afghan lands have long attracted the attention of the great-Han chauvinists. Back in ancient times Afghanistan's territory was one of the main salients of expansion of China's feudal rulers, on the so-called "silk trail" linking east Asia with the countries of central and southwest Asia. The Chinese rulers displayed great interest in this trail for it facilitated their aggressive marches west. As the chroniclers tell, the Chinese emperors used fire and sword to wipe cities and villages from the face of the earth, sowing death and destruction.

Need we be surprised that the Beijing journal CHINA, for instance, is now publishing in literally every issue articles under the general heading "the silk trail." They describe in every way its allegedly beneficial influence the development of "friendly ties with neighboring countries." Idyllic picture this sort of the relationships between conquerors and their victims attest to the pre Beijing leaders' desire to use the experience of the remote past to justify their negemonistic designs.

The great-Han chauvinists have long viewed Afghan territories as China's "lost lands." This was the logical development of the traditional sinocentric ideas of the feudal rulers of the "middle kingdom" regarding the countries and peoples surrounding them who have allegedly long been the "subjects" or "vassals" of Chinese imperialism.

Such an absurd view with nothing in common with the true state of affairs was also characteristic of the Kuomintang nationalists and chauvinists much later. This may be judged by their historical maps. On the maps in the "New Chinese Atlas" regularly published in the thirties, Afghanistan's lands were categorically included within "the borders of China's lost domains." The Kuomintang ideologists and politicians on Taiwan now are doing the same thing.

Similar manipulations involving geography occurred in China soon after the PRC's creation. ("The Map of China" in 1950, "The Atlas of Provinces of the PRC" in 1951 and others), including part of Afghan territory within Chinese borders began to appear in Chinese bookstores again. Cartographical aggression extended to a number of other states which border with China. The well-known U.S. sinologist Benjamin Schwartz wrote in the mid-sixties: "Virtually everything connected with the Chinese Empire in the past is viewed, if you like, as part of the Chinese irredenta (unliberated territory). Incidentally, in their concept of a 'great China' they (the Beijing leaders-- B.P.) do not differ greatly from the Nationalist Government. It is no accident that it was then that Chinese historians' statements appeared containing an allusion to "China's ancient historical rights" to Afghanistan. In the journal MINZU TUANJIE alleged that even before our era China was already exercising "military and administrative control over states within the borders of Kashmir and Afghanistan."

China's present rulers attach great significance to Afghanistan's strategic position. One of their objectives is to create on the Soviet Union's southern flank a chain of regimes hostile to it. Here they are counting on support from the United States, which is frankly admitted even by Western bourgeois political scientists.

I. Shikhor's book "The Middle East in China's Foreign Policy" published in Britain in the late seventies notes "the promixity of U.S. and Chinese strategic interests."

The revolution in Afghanistan in April 1978 thwarted Beijing's dangerous plans. It is notable that the PRC recognized the DRA even later than a number of capitalist countries. From the very start of the April revolution Beijing acted as the enemy of Democratic Afghanistan and its people. From malicious slander of the Afghan Government's domestic and foreign policy, the Maoists turned to subversive activity against the DRA, against the consolidation of Afghanistan's friendly relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Encouraged by U.S. ruling circles, Beijing, using Pakistan's territory, has unleashed a veritable "undeclared war" against the Afghan people. It established contacts with gangs of Afghan reactionaries for the purpose. They were formed using Chinese yuans and U.S. dollars and equipped with weapons of which a substantial proportion bear the label "Made in China." These weapons now come along the high mountain Karakorum road built by the Chinese which joins China and Pakistan. In Chinese publications it is called "the 20th century silk trail."

In the very first months after the victory of the April revolution, the Chinese leadership's actions were aimed also at aggravating the DRA's relations with its neighbors--Pakistan and Iran. Thus, during a visit to Tehran in 1978 the then PRC State Council Premier Hua Guofeng suggested to the shah of Iran, who was still on the throne, that they undertake joint actions with a view to "preventing the consolidation of the new Afghan regime."

The Beijing expansionists, the Indian weekly LINK wrote recently are displaying special interest in the Afghan province of Badakhshan bordering north on the Soviet Union and China. The Afghan-Chinese border is just 70 km long. Each of these kilometers has been turned by the Chinese military and special services into a bridgehead for anti-Afghan acts of provocation.

The territory of Xinjiang has become a base for training saboteurs who with consignments of weapons are sent via Pakistan to the DRA to fight the people's power. According to the information of the British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 10 to 12 rifle divisions and 4 squadrons of aircraft have been transferred from the PRC's inner regions to Xinjiang. This region has been declared the "strategic rear" for the struggle against the notorious "threat to China's security."

Everyone knows that the Chinese officers and instructors in Afghanistan are helping to arm and train anti-Afghan gangs. According to a report from Japan's KYODO trained Chinese specialists in "guerrilla warfare" and subversive actions have been dispatched to the Afghan border region to give support to the anti-Afghan gangs.

Since the start of the new stage in the Afghan revolution it has become known that there has been a further stepping-up of the concentration of Chinese troops on the border between the PRC and Afghanistan and that Chinese troops have appeared in Pakistan. Subunits of Chinese servicemen, the Indian newspaper AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA has reported, have been stationed in the Gilgit region in that part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan. They have also begun to guard the Karakorum highway and are taking part in joint maneuvers with the Pakistani Army on the occupied section of Indian territory and are leading the construction of strategic roads. Pakistan has become a sort of connecting link in the alliance which is forming between U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism. They are reinforcing it as a bridgehead for unleashing aggression against the DRA. It is no accident that at the talks in Beijing between Deng Xiaoping and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington the loquacious host stated outright that he regarded Afghanistan and Kampuchea as some sort of "front line."

The increasingly frequent trips to Beijing and Pakistan by high-ranking U.S. representatives, Pakistani leaders' visits to the PRC and Chinese leaders' visits to Islamabad are pursuing perfectly definite objectives--elaborating plans for the further coordination of these countries' dangerous activity. This is graphically borne out by the recent visit to Pakistan by PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang. For obviously provocative purposes he visited the Pakistan-Afghan border and a camp for so-called "Afghan refugees"--bandits who make armed attacks on Democratic Afghanistan. He urged the anti-Afghan rabble to step up its armed struggle against the lawful DRA Government and to galvanize its acts of terrorism. Zhao Ziyang conveyed to the gangs' ringleaders 500,000 yuan--the latest contribution to financing their criminal acts against Afghanistan.

Thus, openly acting in alliance with the forces of imperialism and reaction and against the forces of peace and progress in the Middle East and South Asia, Beijing is carrying out flagrant interference in the DRA's internal affairs, stoking slander about the alleged "Soviet threat," sowing enmity among the countries of the region. It is trying to extend its expansion to them and to draw the United States even more deeply into confrontation with the Soviet Union. This policy attests irrefutably to the Beijing leaders' great-power hegemonist ambitions and their desire to destabilize the situation and jeopardize peace and security in Asia and beyond.

PAST INCIDENTS ON USSR-PRC BORDER REVIEWED

LD081325 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 May 81 p 4

[Article by Maj Gen Yu. Koloskov, chief of the Political Section of Troops of the Red Banner Eastern Border District, under the rubric "Today Is Border Guards' Day": "Guarding the Homeland's Borders"]

[Excerpt] Well-trained, politically mature people serve in the district's troops. They are continuing the cause of older generations with honor and dignity, sacredly maintaining combat and chekist traditions and augmenting them with military labor.

Our units' combat glory rooms record the heroism of the border's servicemen, their valor and courage and their boundless loyalty to the motherland and the people. It is sufficient to name A. Bestsennyy, secretary of a post party organization, and A. Milayev and T. Malikov, section commander and machinegunner at the Kashka-Su border post. There still lives in the people's memory the exploit of the Border Guards who rebuffed the Beijing aggressors in 1969 when, in keeping with their great-power adventurist policy, they carried out an armed incursion across the border on the Ussuri and on the territory of Kazakhstan in the region of Zhalanashkol. PRAVDA 14 August 1969 wrote of the feat of the people of Zhalanashkol: "In this battle the sentries of the Soviet homeland once again displayed staunchness, courage, bravery, heroism and readiness selflessly to defend their homeland against all encroachments...."

The Border Guards are keeping their indefatigable watch equally vigilantly in the eighties.

...that day [v etot den] nothing presaged anything unusual. The Border Guard detail headed by Sgt V. Safonov was serving in a ravine on the approaches to the border. The quiet, the beauty of the mountains, the clear sky, the soft grass under their feet--everything suggested tranquillity. And only in remote history had there been violations of the border in this salient. But the Border Guards acted as prescribed, without indulgences; they proceeded from point to point, concealed themselves and carefully surveyed the terrain. And suddenly something unexpected happened; at a turn in the path some strangers came into view, looking all around. A matter of minutes decided the rest. Taken unawares, but not wishing to surrender, the saboteurs, armed to the teeth, opened fire and were wiped out by the Border Guards' well-aimed shots. For courage and skillful action in defending the border Sgt V. Safonov was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

Something similar happened in the repelling of a provocative sally in another sector of our district, when four Chinese servicemen violated the USSR border and made an incursion onto Soviet territory. Sgt S. Skibchik and Privates I. Berdnik and I. Khairov, making up a detail, dealt the provocateurs a resolute rebuff. All three were awarded the Border Guards' highest award--the medal "For Excellence in Guarding the USSR State Border."

FURTHER COVERAGE OF USTINOV'S VISIT TO MONGOLIA

Awards Presented

LD112350 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jun, TASS--Today Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal presented the Order of Sukhe-Bator and the Gold Star Medal of Hero of the Mongolian People's Republic to D.F. Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR, who is now in Mongolia on an official friendly visit. He has been awarded for his outstanding services in strengthening the defence might of the Mongolian People's Republic and in developing Leninist friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the combat comradeship-in-arms of the fraternal armies of the two countries.

At the award presentation ceremony Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal said the Mongolian and Soviet servicemen acted in single formation against the common enemies and won through their courage and valour, through the force of combat weapons covered with glory, demonstrating each time the unbreakability of the cordial friendship of the peoples of Mongolia and the Soviet Union and their armed forces.

The attempts at disturbing the peaceful labour of our countries are known to have always ended in the inevitable defeat of the aggressor, he emphasized. The economic and defence might of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and peoples of our countries nowadays serves as a reliable guarantee of peace and security of Mongolia and the USSR.

D.F. Ustinov cordially thanked the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia and the government of the republic for the high award.

The order of Sukhe-Bator was presented to General of the Army A.A. Yepishev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and the Navy.

Departure for Home

LD120858 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Jun (TASS)--Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense, and Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, CPSU Central Committee member and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, left Mongolia for home today. They had been in Mongolia on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and Presidium chairman of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

At the airport the guests were seen off by J. Batmonh MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other leaders of the republic's party and government.

MONGOLIA'S ADYAA HOLDS TALKS WITH RUSAKOV

SK120246 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1750 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jun, MONTSAME--G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, who is now on an official visit in the Soviet Union, had a talk with K. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They discussed some questions of the further development of the cooperation between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The talk was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

GOVERNMENT, PARTY RESHUFFLE IN AFGHANISTAN NOTED

Revolutionary Council Changes

LD112352 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Kabul, 11 Jun, TASS--A special session of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been held here today under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal. The BAKHTAR agency reports that the session elected Nur Ahmad Nur and 'Abdol Rashid Arian as the vice-presidents of the Revolutionary Council.

The participants of the session approved the appointment of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand as the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan. Goldad and 'Abdol Majid Sarboland were appointed the vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan.

New PDPA Appointments

LD112344 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Kabul, 11 Jun, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held here today. It was chaired by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal. Babrak Karmal made a report on the National Patriotic Front and the work done on its establishment. He stressed that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is one of the founders of the front and leading and organizing force of the Afghan society. A constituent congress of the National Patriotic Front will be held in the coming days. It will unite the efforts of all true patriots, all champions for the happy future of the Afghan people.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan also examined a number of organizational issues. Unanimously elected as new members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee were Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, Mohammad Raf'i, Najibollah, as alternate members of the Political Bureau--Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, Mahmud Barialay, as secretaries of the party Central Committee--Mahmud Barialay, Niaz Mohammad Mohnand. Asadullah Sarvari was removed from the Political Bureau.

The plenary meeting stressed that the tasks which are being fulfilled by the party and the government of the country have considerably grown since the beginning of a new stage in the development of the April revolution, reports the BAKHTAR News Agency. Thousands of the best representatives of workers, peasants, intellectuals, students and teachers became candidate members of the party in the past six months. The party's leading role is enhanced, which is prompted by the need to step up the struggle against counterrevolution and reactionaries in the region, against the machinations of imperialism and hegemony, and by the need to fulfil the great tasks along the path of resolving social and political problems, developing industry, transport, agriculture and other branches of Afghanistan's economy.

KORNILOV HITS ZIAUL HAQ REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN

LD111550 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 11 Jun 81

[TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov dispatch: "Facts Against All Claims"]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun, TASS--"You cannot hide a camel under the flap of your robe, says an old oriental proverb. One cannot help recalling this proverb, when reading the statement made by President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan in interview to Indian journalists, who are currently staying in Islamabad. Touching upon the so-called Afghan problem, Ziaul Haq said that "Pakistan does not interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs, and the USA does not intend to use Pakistan for war against Afghanistan..."

It must be frankly said that these are strange claims:

The whole world knows that for a long time now U.S. imperialist circles teaming up with Beijing have been waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and Pakistan's territory serves as the main springboard for waging this war. Tens of camps and bases have been set up in Pakistan, where gangs of anti-Afghan mercenaries are trained and armed with U.S. dollars and Chinese yuan. It is precisely from Pakistan that these gangs are sent into the territory of the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to kill peaceful civilians, to set hospitals and schools on fire, blow up bridges and roads. All kind of "consultants" and "advisers" from Washington are frequenting Pakistan. Some of them (for example the notorious Zbigniew Brzezinski) specially come to the Pakistani-Afghan border in order to train a submachine-gun ostentatiously in front of newsmen at the revolutionary Afghan Republic. All this is known to the whole world, but when reading his statement interview one may be led to think that Mr Ziaul Haq does not know about it. Is it not an amazing lack of information for a president of a country, which the USA so openly tries to team up with the Pentagon?

It was recently a year since the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence, the interests of maintaining normal relations with all neighbour states, proposed a specific programme for a political settlement. This programme has been welcomed world-wide by international public. But the ruling circles of Pakistan stubbornly reject contacts and talks with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A "background" for this negative stand are the efforts of the USA directed at arming Pakistan and in even larger measure turning it into a trans-shipment base of aggression not only against Afghanistan but also against neighbour India. But how does it all tally with Ziaul Haq's claims that Pakistan "will not perpetrate" hostile actions against the neighbour states as it is a non-aligned country?

No, these things do not tally: It follows from the statements made by the Pakistani president in the course of his meeting with Indian journalists that only one thing is true--Pakistan is at least now, really a member of the Non-Aligned Movement. The more difficult it is to understand how the Pakistan leadership permits that the country be so actively turned into a base for the intrigues of imperialism and reaction against other states--participants in that movement, above all the sovereign non-aligned Afghanistan.

MARCHUK RECEIVES INDIAN SCIENCE OFFICIAL

LD111209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "Official Report"]

[Text] On 3 June G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received S.N. (Khasan), vice president of the Indian Council for Scientific and Technical Research.

V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

CHINESE VIOLATIONS OF LAO BORDER REPORTED

BK120934 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Stanislav Blazhenkov "Report on Situation in Laos"]

[Text] The Chinese authorities have created a tense situation in border areas adjacent to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The Chinese side recently made several intrusions into Louang Namtha Province, a northern province of the LPDR. The Lao Foreign Ministry has handed a memorandum to the Chinese Embassy in Vientiane stating that a battalion of Chinese troops crossed the Lao border in Ban Phang, (Oudomsai Province. The Chinese troops intruded as far as 4 km into Lao territory and ambushed a border defense unit in (Ban Namkhem). Later, armed provocations were committed by the Chinese great-power expansionists and hegemonists in various northern provinces of the LPDR, thereby causing damage to villages in the border areas. Over the past 2 months the border defense forces of the Lao People's Liberation Army [LPLA] and self-defense units have captured spies, agents and saboteurs who sneaked into Laos from China.

According to the French newspaper (?LE MONDE), a group of terrorists has been trained in Yunnan Province in southern China. This group comprises traitors and reactionaries who had fled from Laos in order to carry out sabotage activities against the government of the Lao people. The Chinese great-power expansionists and hegemonists have conducted provocations along the Lao and Vietnamese borders, interfered in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and sent military assistance to the routed Pol Pot clique. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has been informed of the above incidents in a message sent to him by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese nations. The message says that the Chinese side has stepped up its hostile and sabotage activities against their countries, which are striving to cooperate to build peace.

The new rounds of provocative activities have been carried out along the borders of the Indochinese countries by the Chinese side in an attempt to shift the Chinese people's attention from growing economic difficulties at home.

CHINESE CONTINUE 'PROVOCATIONS' IN VIETNAM'S NORTH

LD111453 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 3

[Special correspondent P. Volpyanskiy "Reportage From Vietnam": "On an Uneasy Border"]

[Summary] Hanoi-Lang Son, Jun--"In the 2 years since the start of the Chinese attack on Vietnam's northern provinces, tremendous work has been carried out there, with trade unions taking a most active part." Schools and temporary housing have been constructed and medical services have been organized. "In Lang Son itself almost all the industrial facilities have been restored and are producing output." Bridges have been rebuilt or repaired, while "farming is going on everywhere rice can be grown, including in the immediate vicinity of the border.

"However, the Chinese militarists' unceasing provocations are hampering the full restoration of production. For 15 Chinese divisions are still massed along the 253 km border. Since the rout in 1979 the Chinese have not dared attack openly, but the provocations do not cease for even a day. During the first 3 months of this year Chinese long-range artillery launched massive bombardments of Vietnam's border provinces on more than 100 occasions. Small Chinese Army detachments are always infiltrating the province's territory, killing peasants, burning villages and stealing livestock.

"The Beijing provocateurs' subversive arsenal has expanded also. For instance, in April alone the Vietnamese border guards, with the population's support, detained 30 Chinese spies, who were not only collecting intelligence data but were also trying to circulate subversive literature among the peasants, calling on them to leave the area for the south."

"The Chinese also stoop to bribery. Bottles of Chinese vodka and cigarettes are used.... Leaflets dropped from the Chinese aircraft that are always violating Vietnam's airspace aim to kindle national strife between Veitnamese and the six ethnic minorities living in Lang Son Province. The aim of all these provocations is the same--to prevent the resoration of the war-ravaged economy in the north of the republic and to thwart the whole country's economic development plans.

"However, the aggressors' intrigues are shattered when they come up against the monolithic unity of the Vietnamese people. The people of Lang Son are on the alert and ready to deal a rebuff. The 120 self-defense detachments organized in the city's enterprises are constantly increasing their combat readiness. They are fully manned and trained and their armaments have been strengthened."

DEVELOPMENT OF USSR-PHILIPPINE RELATIONS REVIEWED

LD111017 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 23, 5 Jun 81 p 24

[K. Nevskiy article: "USSR-Philippines: The Right Choice"]

[Text] Just 5 years ago, on 2 June 1976, diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and the Philippines. At the time President Ferdinand Marcos of the Republic of the Philippines was paying an offical visit to the USSR. The documents that were signed--a communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, a trade agreement and a joint declaration--laid a good foundation for the development of bilateral cooperation between our countries.

The history of Soviet-Philippine relations is short: The first official contacts were established only in the mid-sixties, when, with F. Marcos' arrival in power, the Philippine Government began to depart from its one-sided orientation toward Washington and expand its foreign policy contacts. Trade and economic relations began to be established between our countries.

The activity of the Philippines-USSR and USSR-Philippines Friendship Societies (the honorary chairman of the former is Imelda Marcos, the president's wife) helps the Soviet and Philippine peoples to get to know one another better. An intergovernmental agreement on cultural cooperation was concluded in 1978.

Moscow and Manila, as the 1976 Soviet-Philippine joint declaration noted, "attach great importance to strengthening peace and stability in Asia and state their determination to contribute in every possible way to the continued relaxation of tension in the region and to creating the conditions for Asia to be transformed into a continent of peace, freedom and constructive international cooperation." That is particularly topical today, when the ASEAN members, the Philippines included, are being subjected to intensive pressure from external imperialist and hegemonist forces, which are pushing them toward a confrontation with the other group of states in the region--the countries of Indochina.

The Soviet Union's policy promotes the establishment of an atmosphere conducive to constructive relations and the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia. In his report at the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev stressed that "we see no obstacles to the organization of good cooperation" with the ASEAN countries. The USSR's desire to develop friendly relations with the Philippines and the other ASEAN countries is dictated not by any self-seeking interests, but above all by a wish that really lasting and just peace be established in Southeast Asia, that troubled part of the world.

Speaking at a press conference in Manila recently, President F. Marcos declared that the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR "was the right choice" and that there are "very good prospects" for developing Philippine-Soviet relations. The important thing is that these prospects be constantly realized.

MEETING OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

LD111528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] A plenum of the PZPR Central Committee has been held in Warsaw. It discussed the report by the party's Politburo entitled "The Current Situation in the Country and Preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress," which was presented by Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee. Ways to overcome the crisis in the party and country were discussed during the debates.

TASS CARRIES LETTER TO POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD112022 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 11 Jun 81

["Letter of the CPSU Central Committee"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun, TASS--Follows the full text of the CPSU's letter: "To the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party:

Dear comrades!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union addresses this letter to you, being deeply worried about the destinies of socialism in Poland, about Poland as a free independent state.

Our letter is motivated by our comradely interest in the affairs of the party of Polish communists, the entire fraternal Polish people, socialist Poland. As a member of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Soviet and Polish communists stood shoulder to shoulder in the battle against Nazism, were together throughout all the post-war years. Our party, Soviet people helped their Polish comrades build a new life, and we cannot be but alarmed that a mortal danger is threatening today the revolutionary gains of the Polish people.

We will say it frankly: Some trends in the development of the Polish People's Republic, especially in the field of ideology and economic policy of its former leadership, were a source of our concern for already a number of years. In full conformity with the spirit of the relations, which have taken shape between the CPSU and PUWP, the Polish leaders were told about this in the course of talks at summit level and other meetings. Regrettably, these friendly warnings, just as the sharply critical pronouncements within the PUWP itself, were not taken into consideration and were even ignored. As a result a deep crisis has broken out in Poland, which has encompassed the entire political and economic life of the country.

We met with full understanding the change in the leadership of the PUWP, the striving to rectify the crude mistakes connected with the violation of the laws of building socialism, to restore the confidence of the masses, in the first place of the working class, in the party and to strengthen socialist democracy. From the very first days of the crisis we considered it important that the party should resolutely repulse the attempts by the enemies of socialism, to take advantage of the difficulties, which have arisen in their far-reaching aims.

But this was not done. Endless concessions to the anti-socialist forces and their solicitations have brought about a situation in which the PUWP was retreating step by step under the onslaught of the internal counterrevolution, which relies on the support of imperialist subversive centres from abroad.

Today the situation is not just dangerous. It has brought the country to the critical point. It is impossible to assess it otherwise. The enemies of socialist Poland are not making any particular effort to conceal their intentions. They are engaged in a struggle for power, and are already capturing it. They are gaining control of one position after another. The counter-revolution uses as its strike force the extremist wing of Solidarity, drawing by deception the workers, who joined that trade union association, into a criminal conspiracy against the people's power. The wave of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism is mounting. The imperialist forces are making ever more brazen attempts to interfere in Polish affairs.

The extremely serious danger, which is hanging over socialism in Poland, is a threat also to the very existence of the independent Polish state. If the worst were to happen and the enemies of socialism seized power, were Poland deprived of defence by the socialist community, the greedy hands of the imperialists would immediately reach out to it, and who could then guarantee the independence, sovereignty and borders of Poland as a state? Nobody.

You know, comrades, about the meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of countries of the socialist community, which was held in Moscow on December 5, 1980. On March 4, 1981 talks were held between the Soviet leadership and the PUWP delegation at the 26th Congress of the CPSU. On April 23 this year a CPSU delegation met with the entire Polish leadership. In the course of all of these meetings and also other contacts growing concern was emphasized from our side about the intrigues of counter-revolutionary forces in Poland.

We were speaking about the need to overcome confusion in the ranks of the PUWP, to defend firmly its cadres from enemy attacks, to stand up resolutely in defence of the people's power.

Special attention was drawn to the fact that the enemy has actually subordinated to its control the mass media, which, in their majority, became a tool of anti-socialist activity, are used for undermining socialism, for demoralizing the party. It was pointed out that it is impossible to win the battle for the party as long as the press, radio and television work not for the PUWP, but for its enemies.

The question was pointedly raised of the need to strengthen in the country the prestige of the organs of public order and the army, and their protection from encroachments by the forces of counter-revolution. To permit the attempts to defame and demoralize the security organs, the militia and then the army to be crowned with success means in effect to disarm the socialist state, to place it at the mercy of the class enemy.

We want to stress that Stanislaw Kania, Wojciech Jaruzelski and other Polish comrades expressed agreement with our considerations on all issues, which were brought up for discussion. But in fact everything remains unchanged. No corrections have been made in the policy of concessions and compromises. One position after another is being surrendered. Notwithstanding the fact that the materials of the recent plenary meetings of the PUWP Central Committee recognize the fact of the counter-revolutionary danger, no measures to combat it have actually been taken so far, and the organizers of the counter-revolution are not even named directly.

The situation within the PUWP itself has become recently a subject of special alarm. A little over a month remains before the congress, but the tone in the election campaign is increasingly being set by forces hostile to socialism. The fact that not infrequently chance people, who openly advocate opportunist views, take up posts of leaders of local party organizations and are among the delegates to conferences and the congress cannot but cause concern.

As a result of various manipulations by the enemies of the PUWP, by revisionists and opportunists, experienced workers dedicated to the cause of the party and having in unblemished reputation and moral qualities are dismissed.

Also alarming is the fact that among the delegates to the forthcoming congress the number of communists from the working class is extremely insignificant. The course of preparations for the congress is complicated by the so-called movement of horizontal structures--a tool for splitting the party, which is being used by the opportunists to get into the congress the people they need and to divert its work into a channel advantageous to them. The possibility cannot be excluded that an attempt might be made at the congress itself to defeat decisively the Marxist-Leninist forces of the party in order to liquidate it.

We would like to make special mention of the fact that in recent months counter-revolutionary forces have been actively spreading all sorts of anti-Soviet fabrications aimed at eliminating the fruit of the work done by our parties, at reviving nationalistic, anti-Soviet sentiments among various sections of the Polish society. These slanderers and liars stop at nothing. They are even trying to assure that the Soviet Union "plunders" Poland. And this is being said notwithstanding the fact that the Soviet Union gave and continues giving enormous additional material aid to Poland at this difficult time for it. This is being said about a country, which by its supplies of oil, gas, ore and cotton at prices from 30 to 50 percent lower than world prices, actually nourishes the main branches of Polish industry.

Esteemed comrades! In addressing this letter to you, we proceed not only from our concern about the situation in fraternal Poland, about the conditions and prospects for further Soviet-Poland cooperation. We are no less concerned, in common with the other fraternal parties, about the fact that the offensive by the hostile anti-socialist forces in the Polish People's Republic threatens the interests of the whole of our community, its cohesion, integrity and security of borders. Yes, our common security. The imperialist reaction, which supports and encourages the Polish counter-revolution, does not conceal its hopes to sharply change thus the balance of forces in Europe and in the world in their favour.

The crisis in Poland is actively used by imperialism to slander the socialist system, the ideals and principles of socialism, and is used for fresh attacks against the international communist movement.

So a historical responsibility rests on the PUWP not only for the destiny of its homeland, its independence and progress, for the cause of socialism in Poland. You, comrades, shoulder enormous responsibility also for the common interests of the socialist community.

We hold that there is still the possibility to prevent the worst, to prevent a national catastrophe. There are many honest and staunch communists in the PUWP, who are ready to struggle for the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, for independent Poland. There are many people in Poland, who are dedicated to the cause of socialism. The working class, the country's working people, even those who were drawn by deception into the machinations of the enemy, will in the long run follow the party.

The point is to mobilize all the healthy forces of society to repulse the class enemy, to struggle against the counter-revolution. And this requires in the first place revolutionary determination of the party itself, its activists and leadership. Yes, leadership. Time is not waiting. The party can and must find the strength in itself to change the course of events and already before the 9th Congress of the PUWP direct them into the necessary channel.

We would like to be confident that the Central Committee of the party of communists of fraternal Poland will prove to be equal to its historical responsibility:

We want to assure you, dear comrades, that in these difficult days, as was always the case in the past, the Central Committee of the CPSU, all Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people solidarise with your struggle. Our stand was clearly expressed in the statement by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU: "We will not abandon fraternal, socialist Poland in its hour of need, we will stand by it!"

Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

VIKTOROV COMMENT ON HISTORICAL LESSONS FOR POLAND

LD120516 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 11 Jun 81

["Observer" Petr Viktorov commentary]

[Summary] Historical experience shows that every attempt to undermine the leading role of the party leads to the unleashing of antisocialist attacks and threatens the reestablishment of capitalism. Only the party of the proletariat with ideological and organizational cohesion is able to defend workers' interests. Revisionists and opportunists, in the guise of defenders of workers demands the abolition of party discipline--which they call "bureaucratic centralism"--and want so-called democratic autonomy.

"Such theoreticians are now also to be found in Poland. Under the pretense of criticism of bureaucratic deviations in the party, they present the slogans of the so-called horizontal structures [word indistinct]. This cannot but lead to the breaking of party unity, and its ideological and organizational disruption. The so-called autonomy, unlimited democracy, spontaneity are in fact an anarchic chaos. The lack of responsibility and principles, represents not the trait of proletarian consciousness but the petty bourgeois consciousness.

"These principles cannot constitute the political basis of the organization of the worker class. The fight against party apparatus is nothing new." As early as 20 years ago right and leftwing revisionists around Roger Garaudy attacked the PCF for allegedly being overorganized. Waldeck Rochet warned that abandoning Leninist organizational principles would soon lead to the destruction of party unity.

"During the January 1968 events in Czechoslovakia, various opportunist trends began to intensify within the CPCZ. There, too, theoreticians were to be found who rejected the principles of party construction and its leading role in society. Those forces decidedly influenced mass media and speculation on the ideas of freedom, democracy and humanism; they confused a large number of communists and honest citizens, and strove to weaken the socialist society. In that period, in the ideological sense the party ceased to be uniform. Then, its organizational unity also disintegrated. The party lost the ability to actively influence the events taking place in Czechoslovakia. As is well-known, antisocialist and counterrevolutionary elements with their aim of wrenching that country away from the socialist camp tried to benefit from it."

It is obvious that an effective struggle against the creeping counterrevolution depends above all on the militancy of the party of communists. As Lenin stressed, in the face of all-embracing onslaught of world bourgeoisie, the party must be a hundred times harder; more resolute, bolder and merciless than in the less difficult periods. He wrote that proletarian revolution could not be won and defended when the party includes reformers.

Revisionists acting against Marxist-Leninist teaching of the party as the political leadership of socialist society would allow it only the role of an ideological inspirer. But this would reduce the party to passivity. However, the party of the working class should play a leading role in socialist society, which it can do only if along with ideology it will also make full use of the organizational and political methods ensuing from its role as the political vanguard of society.

SOVIET-POLISH ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP PRAISED

LD120506 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Vladimir Gavrilov commentary]

[Summary] The USSR has been Poland's main economic partner ever since the establishment of the Polish People's Republic. Soviet supplies of fuel and raw materials assure to a considerable extent the regular functioning of Polish industry and transportation.

"The significance of our cooperation is growing especially now, when the Polish economy is experiencing considerable difficulties. The USSR was the first to help Poland with credits in convertible currencies and in transfer rubles, and undertook additional deliveries of food and raw materials. It also postponed Polish repayments within the framework of previous Soviet credits. These steps were undertaken above-plan, which necessitated finding additional incomes."

At the same time, Polish and Soviet planning organs cooperate not only to overcome current difficulties, but also to assure further development of the Polish economy. Poland participates in construction of nuclear power plants and oil and gas pipelines; in return, Poland will receive still more raw materials and electric power. "The Melnik AES in the USSR will be linked with Rzeszow power plant by a high tension power line, which will considerably increase the possibility of proper functioning of the Polish power network."

Many modern enterprises in Poland cannot work properly because they depend on deliveries from Western companies and these, in turn, depend on foreign currency, the lack of which is an ever growing problem. There are also many unfinished projects which cannot be commissioned for lack of funds. Many Polish economists and statesmen see the possibility for increasing Polish-Soviet trade turnover and a wider exchange of labor forces.

The recent session of the Soviet-Polish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation paid particular attention to coordination of Soviet and Polish state plans for 1981-85 and the utilization of the existing but unused potential of Polish industry. "The implementation of the commission decisions will favor the development of productive integration of our industries. The fact that this process is based on the joint planning activity means the stable character of mutual production contacts. In these contacts, an important trend is the growth of efficacy of the economies of our countries."

IZVESTIYA HITS NATO MANEUVERS IN MEDITERRANEAN

LD111439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent N. Paklin: "The Militarists' Logic: Concerning the NATO Maneuvers in the Mediterranean" from the "World Today" roundup of international news items compiled by R. Tuchnin]

[Text] The Italian Newspaper IL TEMPO quite rightly calls the Mediterranean a vital waterway. Some 2,500 large merchant vessels ply its waters daily. Another 5,000 smaller vessels travel from port to port along its coastline, which is shared by 18 states with a total population approaching 300 million. Logically one would have expected that, having given these figures, the newspaper would have led its readers to the logical conclusion that it is time to turn the Mediterranean into a peace zone through joint efforts. But no, the Italian newspaper has a logic all of its own and draws exactly the opposite conclusion: As the Mediterranean's importance is increasing, the countries in the North Atlantic bloc should increase their military potential there. The Italian newspaper timed its appeal for a continued arms race in the Mediterranean region to coincide with the NATO naval maneuvers code named "Deterrent Force 81" which began in the second half of May. Taking part in them are Italian, U.S., British, Turkish and Greek warships. These are the NATO naval forces' so-called "standby" ships. The newspaper gives a long list of the tasks to be solved by the NATO "fire brigade" in the course of the maneuvers, which are scheduled to last almost a month. They include: intercepting "enemy" convoys, airplane and helicopter combat, the destruction of various targets and much more besides.

The maneuvers' organizers, headed by Adm Angelo Monassi, commander of NATO naval forces, southern Europe, have decided to exploit them for propaganda purposes: The NATO ships are to call at four Italian ports and at Toulouse [as published, presumably Toulon intended] where various publicity trips and meetings are to be arranged for the "marine firefighters." This aspect of the maneuvers, IL TEMPO admits, is prompted by the fact that a number of Mediterranean countries "lack any desire to strengthen NATO." This is reported by our correspondent N. Paklin.

BOVIN COMMENTS ON MITTERRAND'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD111702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0615 GMT 11 Jun 81

[IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin commentary from "Topical Problems of International Life" program]

[Excerpt] As far as French domestic policy is concerned, evidently it will be marked--if the National Assembly gives Mitterrand a majority--by fairly major reforms in the economic and social fields. But, as we are interested in foreign policy, it is also starting now to develop. Claude Cheysson, minister of foreign affairs, recently visited the United States. This was his first visit abroad to its main, so to speak, ally, the citadel of the capitalist world. The minister himself spoke about the purpose of his visit. The Americans, he said, who in no way expected a change in the ruling majority in France, were stunned and perplexed. Of course they are asking themselves a host of questions, and I was glad to answer them and to explain what we represent and to explain that there was no chaos, (?it was not hell) and not a revolution, and that work is continuing.

Well, he said that on the eve of his visit to America, and when he was in Washington he said the following: I have come here to reassure those who need reassuring and to eliminate a number of misunderstandings. I told them--meaning the Reagan administration--that we have important values which we will protect together. That is why we are absolutely reliable partners of the Atlantic alliance which was concluded precisely in order to ensure our security and to protect these values.

Well, this, as you know, is the typical Western Atlantic position. And it was the main topic, and naturally in the present situation, which was important for Cheysson not only from the point of view of Franco-American relations, but also in influencing a certain section of the electorate in France--of course.

The accent during this visit was precisely on the coincidence of positions, on the coincidence of interests between France and the United States; that is, the continuity of the present French Government's foreign policy in relation to those commitments, to those alliances which France has made and taken upon itself to date. In this connection he stressed among other things France's common loyalty to the so-called Atlantic values. Here observers have noted a fact of no little importance: that, in particular, if you take a question like East-West relations and especially relations with the Soviet Union, then here was noted a certain--well, let's say rapprochement of positions between France and the United States, between Paris and Washington. In particular, these were, say, on the question of Poland, of Afghanistan, of the so-called Euro-strategic weapons. In general, Cheysson formulated his position like this: detente, but without concessions. Without concessions! He is talking to the Soviet Union! To the Americans--as the American newspapers wrote--this was a pleasant surprise. But obviously, one has to think that the further development of French-American relations, as in the past, will be a complex interlacing of cooperation and differences, divergences of opinion on a whole number of political issues, probably with a greater stress on cooperation, especially in the sphere of East-West relations.

But of course there were differences on a number of major issues. They were particularly apparent specifically in the question of events in El Salvador. France approaches this problem in a different way--it sees here an independent problem of immense importance which cannot be reduced to differences, say, between America and the Soviet Union, and between socialism and capitalism. And here, of course, the French will uphold their approach to this most important, to what I would term this global problem. If we take the Near East, of course attitudes, say to the Palestine Liberation Organization, vary between Mitterrand and Reagan, since Mitterrand comes out for the participation of the Palestinians in talks in order to satisfy the lawful rights of the Palestinians: The Americans oppose this. True, it was generally forecast that the arrival of Mitterrand would rouse the well-known rapprochement between France and Israel, although the Israeli bombing of the reactor in Iraq--a reactor which was built by the French, and on which the French were working--will of course obviously cause pretty serious friction in their relations. At any rate, the French have now fairly sharply condemned this act of Israel's.

France's attitude to European affairs is also of course of interest, particularly because in Paris they are now saying that France will participate more actively than before in the so-called European construction: that is, in the development of the European Economic Community, given wider functions. For example, Cheysson, speaking in Paris, said: To build it merely on the basis of political cooperation is an illusion. If the common agricultural policy is undermined, if such fundamental problems as employment, distribution of labor and so on are not settled at a European level, then Europe will lose face in the outside world. And this can be seen specifically in the Socialist Party. It will be expressed in the fact that the French will try to guide the European Economic Community to stress trying to solve social problems, those problems which more directly interest the working people, because overall there can be different opinions as to the quality of so-called French socialism represented by Mitterrand. But undoubtedly he in many ways relies on the support of the working people and should take their interests into account. And in this sense, and here the French minister made a very interesting remark: He called the Council of Ministers of this European Community a paralytic dwarf and said that it should get out of this position and become an effective instrument for coordinating policy, policy in the direct meaning of the word, a social policy in particular.

Well these are just some features which enable one, albeit very approximately and in a quite fragmentary way, to judge the approach of the new French Government to foreign policy problems. You know, comrades, that our country has always had good relations with France and we shall come out for maintenance of these good relations. This is important for us and it is important for the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

'DETERIORATING' CONDITIONS IN LEBANON VIEWED

LD101503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 81 p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev "Reportage From Lebanon": "Barbarism"]

[Excerpt] Beirut, June--The situation in Lebanon is indeed continuing to deteriorate sharply. Tel Aviv is inflicting strike after strike on Lebanese cities and villages and Palestinian refugee camps. Tension in the Lebanese capital has increased sharply. Egged on by Israel and Western imperialist circles, extremist forces belonging to right-wing Christian formations have become noticeably more active here. They are constantly provoking armed clashes with the inter-Arab peacekeeping force and are to blame for the fact that the "green line" dividing the city into two parts has become to all intents and purposes the front line.

Fearing a further deterioration of the situation, many Beirut people are now leaving the city, and those remaining are erecting sandbag barriers in front of their homes. Many stores are closed, state establishments are at a virtual standstill and business activity is down to nil. Classes at all educational institutions which were suspended on 2 April, have still not resumed.

The number of casualties is increasing. On 28 May the Israeli Air Force used air-to-surface missiles in a savage air strike against the city of Ad-Damur, located 15 km from the Lebanese capital. Dozens of people were killed or injured at the air pirates' hands.

Local political observers link the causes of Israel's increased aggressiveness with U.S. policy in the Near East. It is Washington which, by launching an offensive against national progressive movements in the Near East, is inciting Tel Aviv to engage in military adventures and encouraging its annexationist ambitions. So-called "diplomatic" measures like the Near East tour by the U.S. President's special representative P. Habib serve the same purposes.

After meeting the U.S. envoy in Tel Aviv, Israeli Prime Minister Begin has the gall to say that the Israeli Army will continue to carry out punitive operations against the Palestinians and Lebanon's national patriotic forces, making it clear that this has been "agreed with Washington."

In the context of increasing U.S.-Israeli provocations against Lebanon the Arab world is regarding the Soviet initiatives for convening an international conference on the Near East with particular attention. As Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of the national patriotic forces' central political council told a PRAVDA correspondent, they deserve the warmest possible support. This is a timely alternative to the abortive Camp David agreements. It offers a real opportunity for the long-awaited restoration of peace in the Near East, including long-suffering Lebanon.

PDRY FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD11166 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] The finance minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Mahmud Sa'id al-Mahdi, has arrived in Moscow. He will hold talks on prospects for expanding economic cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet Union is helping Democratic Yemen build dozens of major industrial facilities, among them electric power stations, dams and irrigation canals. The Soviet Union helps 65 nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America to develop their economies. It extends credits on easy terms and assists them in constructing industrial facilities.

PDRY PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD111445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Useful Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's invitation, a delegation from the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] has visited the Soviet Union. Our correspondent asked the head of the delegation, 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, candidate member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and secretary of the PDRY People's Supreme Council Presidium, to describe the development of interparliamentary ties between Democratic Yemen and the USSR and to recount the progress in the republic of the preparations for an important political event--the elections to the local people's councils.

"Last year a Soviet parliamentary delegation visited the PDRY. The guests from the USSR familiarized themselves with the work of the organs of people's power in our country and with the activity of the Yemen Socialist Party and the PDRY leadership in the cause of strengthening Democratic Yemen's national independence, consolidating the economy and developing education, health and culture in the country. Our return visit has now taken place.

"We were given the opportunity of acquiring a deeper knowledge of the Soviet people's life and their great successes in building a communist society.

"We rate highly those efforts which the Soviet Union incessantly exerts for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East and for ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region. We note with satisfaction that our positions in relation to these important questions coincide.

"During the visit we acquainted ourselves with the structure and activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the soviets of people's deputies at all levels. The experience of democratic building in the USSR is still of great significance to us because the elections to the local people's councils will soon be taking place in our country. These will be the second such elections in the country's history. Preparatory committees have been set up in all the republic's provinces so that the elections proceed successfully and promote the development and consolidation of democratic people's power. Electoral lists are being drawn up and propaganda work is being conducted among the masses. It is significant that the local council elections in the PDRY are being held after the recent extraordinary congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party, which outlined a broad program of socioeconomic transformations in the republic in the interests of all the Yemeni people, and also at a time when the struggle has been launched throughout the country to implement the second 5-year plan for the PDRY's development for 1981-85. The local councils together with the party organs of Democratic Yemen are faced with making a great contribution to the implementation of the tasks outlined by the party and the state.

"We are confident that the exchange of visits by the parliamentary delegations will play an important role in strengthening relations between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen both on an interstate level and between our friendly peoples. The development of interparliamentary ties between the PDRY and the USSR promotes the implementation of the aims of our parties and peoples in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for freedom, progress, peace and socialism."

SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TOURS USSR

Meeting With Ruben

JN101654 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow--People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud Hadid and the delegation accompanying him on a visit to the Soviet Union, met this morning at the Kremlin with Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The two sides discussed the relations of cooperation that exist between the two friendly countries.

Hadid expressed great appreciation for the Soviet Union's stands in support of Arab rights and for the assistance it is providing Syria and the Arabs to bolster the militant march of the Arab nation against Zionism and U.S. imperialism. Hadid stressed the importance of the visit and meetings between the two countries' officials, which will strengthen relations between Syria and the Soviet Union in implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between them.

Ruben reiterated his country's support for the just Arab right and for the struggle Syria and the Arab nation are waging against the Zionist aggression and imperialist schemes. He also praised Syria's courageous stands under his excellency President Hafiz al-Asad in the battle of steadfastness and confrontation Syria is waging to achieve a just peace.

Visits Lithuania

JN111837 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Vilnyus, Soviet Union, 11 Jun (SANA)--The Syrian People's Assembly delegation currently visiting the Soviet Union under the leadership of its speaker Mahmud Hadid arrived in Vilnyus, capital of the Lithuanian SSR. Upon its arrival, the delegation met with Antanas Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, who talked about this republic's successes in its economic and cultural construction.

The People's Assembly delegation expressed its satisfaction with the always strong and growing friendship between Syria and the Soviet Union.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES NAME SYRIAN KILLED IN MOSCOW

NC100750 Paris AFP in English 0741 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun (AFP)--A Syrian diplomat murdered here last week was named today by diplomatic sources as Yusuf Hishmah, a deputy military attache.

The sources said that Mr Hishmah, who did not figure on the current official list of Syrian diplomats in Moscow, was lured from his home on Thursday night by a mystery telephone call in Russian. An hour later his body was found nearby, stabbed seven times.

Diplomatic sources could only guess at the reason for the killing, while Soviet police were refusing all comment.

According to the official list Syria has 12 diplomats in Moscow under a first secretary acting as charge d'affaires. The ambassador was recalled late last year and has not been replaced.

MOZAMBIQUE SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENTS IN MOSCOW

LD091241 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 May 81 p 3

[Dmitriy Stepanchenko commentary: "Prospects for Cooperation"]

[Text] The comprehensive relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique have their foundation in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries, signed 31 March 1977. Their development received fresh impetus in the decisions of the recent first session of the Soviet-Mozambique intergovernmental commission for economic and technical cooperation and trade, held in Moscow. During the commission's work the sides signed a long-term program of economic and trade cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique for the period 1981-90 and also a protocol on USSR assistance in developing agriculture and training national cadres for Mozambique.

In the next few years the USSR will give Mozambique technical help to create three state cotton-growing farms in the province of Nampula, and a polytechnic and four vocational and technical schools will be opened in Mozambique with Soviet assistance. In the relatively short period of the development of Soviet-Mozambique relations notable results have already been achieved. In Mozambique cadres are now being successfully trained in six vocational and technical schools created with active participation from the USSR. Soviet engineers are elaborating a general scheme for the long-term utilization of water and land resources in the Limpopo Valley.

The new Soviet-Mozambique documents signed in Moscow will serve the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique.

MAMARASULOV, CPSU DELEGATION HAS TALKS IN SAO TOME

LD111143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Received]

[Text] Sao Tome, 7 Jun--A CPSU delegation headed by S. Mamarasulov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first secretary of Andizhanskiy Obkom, which is here at the invitation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), has been received by members of the MLSTP Coordinating Council Politburo E. Carvalho and R. Braganca Neto. In the course of the conversation, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the participants exchanged experience of political education and ideological work. The Soviet delegation leader described Soviet communists' work to fulfill the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions in various spheres of communist building in the USSR and the implementation of the peace program in the name of the peoples' security and the progress of all mankind.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NIGERIA

LD101153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] On 4 June a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P. Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Nigeria where it had been paying an official visit at the parliament's invitation. At the airport the delegation was met by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, Z.V. Kiseleva, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and other officials and by G.O. Olaitan, Nigerian ambassador to the USSR.

REPORT OF MOSCOW SUBWAY FIRE, INJURIES, DEATHS

NC111857 Paris AFP in English 1851 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun (AFP)--At least seven people died in a fire that erupted at a subway station in the center of this capital yesterday, Western eyewitnesses reported today. They said they saw firemen carrying seven bodies away from the October Station on stretchers covered with white sheets. The bodies were taken away several hours after the fire had been put out and the crowd that stopped to watch had finally dispersed. The authorities have refused to give any details about the blaze, which started at around 3 p.m. (1600 GMT).

Other witnesses said that at least 20 injured people were evacuated shortly after the fire broke out, as heavy black clouds of smoke were seeping through central Moscow.

In order to bring the fire under control, the authorities reportedly deployed more than 20 firetrucks, dozens of ambulances and police vans. All of central Moscow was cordoned off and traffic there banned until early morning. Help arrived on the spot very soon, the witnesses said.

The Soviet authorities, who never publicize this sort of accident, did not disclose what caused the fire. According to various eyewitnesses, it developed along a giant escalator at the very moment when a train was entering October Station.

Today, traffic was again normal on the entire subway network, with only the dismantled escalator reminding passengers of the accident.

Possible Bomb Attack

NC121220 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun (AFP)--The fire in a central Moscow subway station on Wednesday was caused by a bomb attack, well-informed diplomatic sources said today. Quoting Soviet sources, the diplomats said that as many as 100 people may have died or been injured in the fire. Soviet authorities have kept a grim silence on the incident and this was the first indication that the casualty list was so high, though more than 20 firetrucks were brought in to fight the blaze and dozens of police vehicles and ambulances were seen on the spot. Western eyewitnesses yesterday reported seeing seven white draped bodies carried away on stretchers after the fire was put out, and at least 20 injured evacuated soon after the blaze erupted.

NEW BOOK ON NATIONALITIES QUESTION REVIEWED

LD111535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed review: "In an Alliance of Equals; Unity of Goals, Will and Action"]

[Text] Not so long ago millions of Soviet people gathered by their television screens witnessed the bright, moving ceremonies in Tbilisi where the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the republic's Communist Party was being celebrated.

"Your holiday," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, delivering his speech at the ceremonial session in Tbilisi, "is a holiday for all Soviet people, for the entire great family of Soviet peoples."

Yes, such is the glorious Leninist tradition expressing the essence of new relations between the peoples of our multinational motherland--relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation, mutual trust and mutual concern based on the unity of interests and goals, will and action and on spiritual kinship.

In a little while longer, in December 1982, the Soviet people will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, preparation for this outstanding jubilee will make it possible once more to trace comprehensively the history of the unprecedented flourishing and all-round developmnt of our multinational state born of the socialist revolution, which has now become one of the world's mightiest powers.

It makes it possible to assess again and again the full history of the maturation and genuine flowering--economic, political and cultural--of all nations and nationalities rallied around the banner of the Union of Soviets.

And that is why the publication of the thematic anthology "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Soviet Multinational State" (Footnote)(V.I. Lenin, KPSS o Sovetskom Mnogonatsionalnom Gosudarstve, Moscow Political Literature Publishing House 1981, 558 pages) which has just been printed is very timely and topical. The anthology includes articles, speeches and individual statements by V.I. Lenin, CPSU documents, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reports and speeches reflecting the history, theory, Leninist principles and practice of building the Soviet multinational state and the international essence of the CPSU's policy.

The materials of the anthology show convincingly that the formation of the USSR has become one of the decisive factors ensuring favorable conditions for restructuring society on the basis of socialist principles, the boosting of the economies and culture of all the Soviet republics, and the consolidation of the defense might and international positions of the multinational state of the working people.

In one of the first documents of the young Soviet power--the declaration of the rights of the Russian peoples signed on 2 (15) November 1917 we find a precise and clear definition of the basic principles of the nationalities policy reflecting the aspirations of all peoples of our country. The Soviet of People's Commissars, the declaration stated, has decided to base its activity on the nationalities question on the following principles:

"1. The equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Russia.

"2. The right of the peoples of Russia to free self-determination right up to secession and the formation of an independent state.

"3. The repeal of any and all national and national-religious privileges and restrictions.

"4. The free development of the national minorities and ethnic groups populating Russia's territory."

On reading the anthology's materials we see that in our multinational land the nationalities question has acted as one of the fundamental questions of building a socialist society. The destiny of the new system depended largely on its correct solution and only the Communist Party, expressing the vital interests of the working class and all working people and steadily implementing Lenin's nationalities policy, could rally all nations and ethnic groups into a single international brotherhood and direct their efforts toward building a new society.

The greatest credit in elaborating the theoretical foundations of the Soviet multinational state and the direct leadership of the practice of its building belongs to V.I. Lenin, leader of the Bolshevik Party and founder of the Soviet state. The extracts from V.I. Lenin's works included in the anthology contain a profound analysis of the objective historical factors which urgently required the Soviet republics' unification into a single state capable of safeguarding external security, internal economic success and freedom for the peoples' national development.

At all stages of socialist and communist building our party has checked and continues to check its practical activity against Lenin's ideological and theoretical heritage and develops and enriches it creatively.

The consistent implementation of Lenin's principles, as the anthology materials show, led to the point where in the very first years after the revolution the previously oppressed peoples of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, aware of the fundamental commonality of the political, military, economic and other tasks and interests of all the Soviet republics, acted as the initiators in uniting them into a single socialist federation--initially on the basis of long-term relations and later in a single united state.

The USSR now has 15 union and 20 autonomous republics, 8 autonomous oblasts and 10 autonomous okrugs. Following Lenin's behests, our party, as the anthology documents show, has not limited itself to achieving legal equality for the nationalities but in the process of socialist building has focused its main attention on gaining actual equality for the nations, ensuring accelerated growth rates for the economies and cultures of backward peoples.

Thus, during the first 5-year plan the volume of industrial production in the USSR's old industrial regions doubled while in the national republics and oblasts it increased over 250 percent. Throughout the country as a whole in the period from 1913 through 1979 the total volume of industrial output increased 157 times, yet it increased 221 times in Belorussia, 238 times in Kazakhstan, 281 times in Moldavia, 344 times in Kirgizia and 362 times in Armenia.

The equalization and upsurge of economic, sociopolitical, and cultural development have been an important factor in the rapid and all-round progress of all republics of the USSR. In fraternal union the constructive energy, creative abilities and talents of all nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet state were revealed unusually fully.

Side by side, creating a communist society, over 100 nations and ethnic groups are working in our country. And to whichever of them a Soviet person may belong, he is above all proud that he is a citizen of the great USSR.

During the building of socialism and communism in the USSR a new historical community of people arose--the Soviet people. The Soviet person's remarkable features were formed: devotion to the cause of communism, socialist patriotism and internationalism, a high level of labor and sociopolitical activeness, implacability toward exploitation and oppression and national and racial prejudices, and class solidarity with the working people of all countries.

Very important party documents included in the anthology such as the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Preparation for the 50th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report "On the 50th Anniversary of the USSR" gave a profound, scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis of the 50 years' historical experience of our multinational state and defined the basic natural laws, ways and prospects for its development at the present stage and the significance of our experience of national-state building.

The materials of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses also partially included in the book have further creatively developed the propositions on the all-union economy as a single national economic complex, the material basis of the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet nations and ethnic groups; on the careful consideration and harmonious combination of international and national interests in the Soviet multinational state; of the Soviet people as a historically new type of social and international community of people.

The constitutional foundations of the Soviet united multinational state are enshrined in its fundamental law. On reading the anthology materials, including the relevant headings of the USSR Constitution which it cites, we can see that under the conditions of developed socialism the internationalism of the Soviet socialist statehood, which at the present stage of our society's development expresses the will and interests of the entire united and multinational Soviet people--workers, peasants, intelligentsia and working people of all the country's nations and ethnic groups--is revealed and embodied even more fully.

A large place in the anthology is taken up by the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which further creatively develop and enrich Marxist-Leninist teaching on the nationalities question. They reveal with exceptional clarity and fullness the scientific foundations of the nationalities policy of the party and state and the role and significance of the Soviet peoples' friendship and fraternity in building socialism and communism and defending the gains of our fatherland, the process of the flowering and steady rapprochement of the nations and ethnic groups, and the internationalism of the Soviet person and his way of life.

The historic 26th CPSU Congress made an outstanding contribution to the creative development of the theory and practice of the pursuit of the party's Leninist nationalities policy at the present stage. All our achievements, the congress noted, are based on the party's Leninist course toward building up the material and spiritual potential of each republic and at the same time making maximum use of it for the harmonious development of our entire state. The basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development adopted by the congress are a very graphic new manifestation of Lenin's nationalities policy in action.

"Life convinces us," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the congress, "that the intensive economic and social development of each of our republics accelerates the process of their all-round rapprochement. The national cultures are flowering and being mutually enriched, the culture of the unified Soviet people--a new social and international community--is being formed. This process is taking place in our republic in the way it should under socialism: on the basis of equality, fraternal cooperation and voluntariness. The party strictly follows the observance of these Leninist principles of nationalities policy. We shall never deviate from them."

The interconnected efforts of the working people of all republics and economic regions, the workers of all sectors of the economy and culture and the multinational labor collectives are particularly necessary for the successful implementation of the program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress for the country's economic and social development. The solution of gigantic problems like the creation of the material and technical base of communism, the all-round intensification of social production, the ensuring of further improvement in the people's material and cultural living standards and the formation of the new man require the concentration of the entire might of the Soviet power. Our potential is now determined not only by the wealth and diversity of our resources but also by the harmony of our actions, our organization, and the maximum utilization of the creative potential of the entire Soviet people.

The book's documents convince us that our party sees its paramount task in persistently seeking the increasingly close cohesion and consolidation of the Soviet people's friendship with the peoples of the other socialist countries and the all-round expansion of political, economic, ideological and cultural ties between them.

The materials included in the anthology reveal the great panorama of the consistent pursuit by our party and state of a policy of peace and friendship among all the world's peoples, of resolute struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and against all forms of national oppression. This policy has been and remains a very important factor resisting the aggressive strategy of imperialism and reaction, a tool in the active struggle against predatory wars and for the peoples' security, freedom and social progress.

Published in a mass edition, the anthology "V.I. Lenin, and the CPSU on the Soviet Multinational State" is a valuable aid for the party and soviet aktiv, for lecturers and propaganda workers, and for students in the party study system, and will undoubtedly attract the attention of the broadest circle of readers.

SUDDEN DEATH OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL YARMUSH NOTED

LD111205 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 3

[Obituary of Viktor Ivanovich Yarmush]

[Excerpt] Viktor Ivanovich Yarmush, USSR first deputy minister of installation and special construction work and a member of the CPSU, died suddenly on 3 June 1981 in his 50th year after a short illness.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORT ON KIEV IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE

LD111203 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 2

[TASS report under general headline: "To Improve Ideological Work"]

[Text] Questions of propagandizing and organizing the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and ways and means of increasing the efficiency of ideological and political education work are being discussed at a republic seminar-conference of gorkom and raykom secretaries which opened 8 June in Kiev.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, opened the seminar-conference.

The seminar-conference noted that the republic's party committees and ideological aktiv are doing a great deal to convey to everyone all the wealth and profundity of the party's ideas and the decisions of the Soviet communists' forum. During his recent stay in Kiev Comrade L.I. Brezhnev set the republic's working people a number of priority tasks to speed up the rate at which industrial and agricultural production is growing and labor productivity is increasing. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee has formulated a specific program for their fulfillment in which an important role is assigned to mass political work and to ideological backing for the fulfillment of the projected plans.

The seminar participants are paying great attention to propagandizing the party's social policy and socialism's real achievements. Questions of reorganizing many sectors and spheres of ideological activity are playing a considerable part at the seminar-conference. The importance is being stressed of resolutely countering our class enemies, acts of ideological subversion and denouncing bourgeois morality.

There is specific discussion of topical problems of strengthening the leadership of all political work among the masses, of the comprehensive planning of that work, of profoundly analyzing efficiency and of improving the selection, placement and training of ideological cadres. Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, is taking part in the seminar-conference.

ESTONIAN IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD111531 [Editorial Report] Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 3 June 1981 carries on page 1 and 3 a 3,200-word ETA report entitled "More Businesslike, Concrete and Forceful" on a seminar-conference of the republic's ideological workers which was opened at the Estonian CP Central Committee on 2 June by K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. Most of the report is taken up with an account of K. Vayno's opening speech, in which he outlines the tasks facing Estonian ideological workers in propagandizing L.I. Brezhnev's 26th CPSU Congress report and measures to further improve ideological and political education work arising from L.I. Brezhnev's congress report and the congress decisions. The ETA report ends thus:

"Reports entitled 'On the Immediate Tasks of Ideological and Political Education Work Arising From Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report and the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions,' 'The 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Economic Policy in the Industrial and Construction Sphere,' and 'Current Problems of the Party's Agrarian Policy in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions' were then delivered by Estonian CP Central Committee Secretaries R. Ristlaan, V. Kyao and A.-B. Upsu respectively.

"A visit to the exhibition of the achievements of the Estonian national economy took place the same day.

"Taking part in the seminar-conference are K. Lebedev, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, A. Pork, I. Toome, M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Gren, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and CPSU Central Committee Executive S. Mostovoy.

"The seminar-conference continues."

The 4 June issue of the same newspaper carries an ETA report entitled "Republican Ideological Workers' Conference-Seminar" on page 1 which runs as follows:

The republican ideological workers' conference-seminar continued on 3 June. Speeches were made on the following topics: "On the work and tasks of the republican Komsomol organization to improve the communist education of young people in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands" by D. Visnapuu, first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee; "the tasks of the struggle against the enemy's ideological sabotage" by A. Pork, chairman of the Estonian SSR KGB; "the implementation of the social program in the republic in the 10th 5-Year Plan and the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress to strengthen the material and spiritual bases of the socialist way of life and to mold the new man" by A. Gren, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; "some problems relating to ideological and moral education in the public education system on the basis of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions" by Estonian SSR Minister of Education E. Grechkina; "on the results of the activity of the republic's culture and art institutions and organizations in the 11th 5-Year Plan and culture workers' tasks arising out of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions" by Estonian SSR Culture Minister I. Lott; "the main guidelines for the republic's economic development in the 11th 5-Year Plan" by L. Tammevyvali, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan.

There was a meeting with the leaders of the republic's creative unions.

K. Vanyo, K. Lebedev, R. Ristlaan, N. Yuganson and I. Toome; M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and S. Mostovoy, CPSU Central Committee executive, are attending the conference-seminar.

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 5 June 1981 continues coverage of the conference with the following ETA report, entitled "Republican Conference-Seminar" carried on page 1.

The ideological aktiv conference-seminar continued on 4 June. Its participants heard speeches by V. Vare, Estonian SSR Civil Defense chief of staff; Col V. Lukin, deputy chief of the Red Banner Baltic Military District Political Directorate; Yu. Unger, chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sport; M. Tibar, Estonian SSR minister of internal affairs; K. Rebane, president of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, and G. Khazak, freelance lecturer attached to the Estonian CP Central Committee. There was a meeting with leading republican scientists.

RIGA CONFERENCE DISCUSSES CONTROL, AUDITING WORK

LD111217 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "Improving Control and Auditing Work"]

[Text] On 4 June a republican conference was held in Riga which discussed questions of further improving control and auditing work. It was opened by V.M. Krumin, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers. Reports were delivered at the conference by M.-A. Skulte, Latvian SSR deputy minister of finances; P.B. Patenko, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR People's Control Committtee; Ya. E. Dzenitis, Latvian SSR prosecutor; and G.A. Baltin, chief of the Latvian SSR Central Statistical Administration. Those taking part in the conference focused their attention on the improvement of the forms and methods of coordinating control and auditing work and stressed the need to enhance its effectiveness in stepping up the struggle against thriftlessness, embezzlements of socialist property and violations of state discipline.

The conference was addressed by S.M. Ustinyuk, chief of the USSR Ministry of Finances Control and Auditing Administration.

E.M. Ozols, chairman of the Latvian SSR People's Control Committee, took part in the work of the conference.

NUCLEAR POWER USAGE, SAFETY RECORD VIEWED

LD111425 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 5 June carries on page 2, under the headline "The Weather Tomorrow; Today Is World Environmental Conservation Day," a 1,800-word feature in which "Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, answers the questions of TRUD readers." Izrael answers questions on: weather forecasting; measures to protect crops from hail; Soviet efforts to lessen pollution, in which connection he notes that "we will only be able to completely preclude environmental pollution when every enterprise works according to waste-free or low-waste industrial processes"; the measures responsible for the decreased pollution of the Caspian; and Soviet participation in international conservation efforts in view of the fact that, as a TRUD reader puts it in his question, "We all live on the same planet and our environment has no borders."

Reader L. Gureyeva asks the following question:

"The nuclear power industry is developing more and more with every year that passes. What impact do nuclear power stations have on the environment?"

Izrael's reply is this:

"The nuclear power industry is indeed developing very rapidly in our country. While at the beginning of the seventies nuclear power stations generated no more than 1-3 percent of electricity, on completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan the figure was 8 percent and in the future it will be 20 percent. An important advantage of nuclear power stations is the face that they discharge no chemically active reagents. Nor is nuclear power dangerous from the viewpoint of radiation and radioactive contamination. Calculations show that its adverse impact on the environment is thousands of times less than that of conventional thermal power stations.

"A high degree of equipment sealing and of the radioactive decontamination of waste has been achieved in modern nuclear power stations. A detailed examination of the whole cycle--from ore extraction to energy production--proves that at no stage does the local radiation dose exceed a few percent of the dose from natural sources. I would like to recall that present-day safety systems at nuclear power stations in our country are so good that in all the time they have been in operation there has not been a single breakdown involving radiation damage to the environment or to the population's health."

WORK STARTS ON FIRST SOLAR POWER STATION

LD111201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by nonstaff correspondent I. Sergeyeva: "Solar Power Station"]

[Text] Zaporozhye, 6 Jun--The collective of the Dneprostroy construction administration has embarked on the installation of the country's first industrial device for transforming solar energy into electricity, with a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts.

The new construction site is located in the region of the Crimean AES and occupies an area of 40,000 square meters. Earthmoving work is now under way. It is planned to create an experimental base this year.

I talked with construction chief Hero of Socialist Labor B. Kuzmenko.

"The work on the installation of heliostats presents a particular difficulty," he said. "All the rest is familiar. We must ensure that the rotation of the heliostats--a system of special mirrors--and the earth's rotation are strictly synchronized. It is important to achieve the point where the focus of the sun's rays hits one and the same point on the vaporizers. The deflection angle of the heliostats on the first device will be regulated by automatic machinery and on subsequent devices by a computer with a fixed program."

The Dneprostroy construction administration workers understand the importance of the work assigned to them and are doing everything to ensure that the first solar power station is commissioned in the current 5-year plan.

'DIRECTORS' COUNCILS' SET UP TO COORDINATE ECONOMY

LD111539 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 7 June publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 2,500-word article by A. Vasilkovskiy, secretary of Orlovskiy Obkom, under the rubric "The Economy: Reserves for Intensification," headlined "The Directors' Council." Vasilkovskiy begins by stating that "The question of how to organize relations between the party committee and the economic leader is not a simple one," and goes on to recount experience in Orlovskaya Oblast with the "Directors' Council," intended as an "effective form of work with leaders' of enterprises, a means of creative contact between responsible specialists and a school for the joint quest to resolve economic, technical and social tasks." He describes the activity of the council, which holds regular meetings to share ideas and coordinate plans; apart from enterprise directors, seminars are attended by "a secretary of the obkom, chiefs of obkom sectors and departments and raykom and gorkom secretaries." Vasilkovskiy outlines the seminars' work and expresses the view that in the Directors' Council "the obkom has found a fruitful, promising, mutually useful form of work with enterprise leaders." In conclusion, he states that "the 26th CPSU Congress noted that every factor faces its own urgent tasks and specific problems, but there are problems which embrace every sphere of the national economy, and the chief among these is that of completing the transition to a mainly intensive path of development." Here, he says, "we have only one path--that of increasing exactingness and learning to work more efficiency. The Directors' Council must, in our opinion, be a school of efficient economic management."

BRIEFS

NEW GAS DEPOSIT--The new gas deposit, Dengizkul-Khaudagskoye, went into operation today in the Karship Steppe, Uzbekistan. The gas chemistry complex which is being created in the desert has received a considerable increase. Annual extraction will increase by 2 billion cubic meters. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jun 81 LD]

UZBEK DAM COMMISSIONED--Water is being diverted into the (Siyamuyen) dam in Central Asia. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of Uzbek and Turkmen land along the border of the two republics will now be supplied with irrigation water. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Jun 81 GF]

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION--The Uzbek SSR has observed the International Environmental Conservation Day. Recently factories in Uzbek cities have been transferred to rural areas to protect public health. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Jun 81 GF]

TURKMEN COMMODITIES IN BAGHDAD--The Turkmen SSR has participated in the international fair in Baghdad. Commodities displayed in the Turkmen pavilion have displayed this country's progress in the industrial and agricultural fields. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Jun 81 GF]

SUMMER TOURISM--The summer tourism season has begun in the Kirgiz SSR. Several tours have been organized by the Kirgiz Tourism Directorate, which will handle 1.6 million tourists this year. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Jun 81 GF]

PAVLOV VIEWS SOWING WORK AS 'VIRTUALLY COMPLETE'

LD111405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "The Fodder Field"]

[Text] From TASS correspondents' reports it is possible to draw conclusions about the diversity and trend of fieldwork. In effect the last hectares are being sown over wide areas and grasses are already being cut, paying special attention to fodder procurement, and in places grain crops are even being harvested.

The hot dry weather in the last few days has accelerated the ripening of grasses. Fodder procurement is expanding. Great attention must be directed by local soviet and economic organs toward this most important work on which the state of livestock raising depends. It must be frankly said that in a number of places, in particular in the Non-Chernozem Zone, from year to year considerable areas of natural fodder land is neither mowed nor used as grazing for livestock. The floodlands of the Siberian rivers are not used sufficiently. But so far more hay and cured hay has been procured than last year. The grass harvest is pleasing.

Last week spring crops were sown on 23 million hectares and grain and pulse crops on 15.7 million. The amount of work in this sector was less than the previous week, but this is understandable--an increasing number of rayons are coming to the end of the sowing, and it is being accounted down to the last day. At the same time the sowing rate was sufficiently high. The RSFSR sowed spring crops on 14.3 million hectares and grain crops on 8.9 million hectares. Kazakhstan sowed them respectively on 8.1 and 6.7 million hectares. In the RSFSR the pace was noticeably higher than last week, though even that could not be called low.

The main conclusion from these and other statistics is that despite the complex weather conditions for farmers in the spring, the sowing in virtually all zones of the country was or is being completed in the best possible time. However, specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture are concerned by the fact that the farms of Tataria, Bashkirskaya, Permskaya and Chitinskaya Oblasts and the Udmurtskaya ASSR are lagging with the sowing of buckwheat.

Another distinguishing agrotechnical feature of the current spring is that grain crops during sowing had a top dressing of mineral fertilizer on 42.1 million hectares. This is measurably more than last year. Some good shoots of sugar beet have appeared. Plantations are being thinned. This has been done on 60 percent of the plantations in the country and and 85 percent in the Ukraine. Moldavia has finished this work. Certain RSFSR oblasts have delayed this without reason.

As yet cotton plants are lagging behind the traditional schedule by 10-12 days in their development. Farmers are making greater efforts to help them overcome the adversities of the cold, rainy spring. The first cultivation has already been carried out on their whole sowing area and the second on half the area, and fertilizer top dressing has been applied on 2.3 million hectares. In the southern areas of Central Asia the early strains of plums and sour cherries have ripened. Their procurement has begun. The tea harvest continues.

WARM WEATHER ACCELERATES GRAIN CROPS' DEVELOPMENT

LD111441 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by Agrometeorologist N. Ignatova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The weather remained warm and mainly dry over the greater part of the USSR's European territory in the third 10-day period of May. This contributed to the accelerated development of all agricultural crops.

Rye has formed ears south of a line joining Leningrad, Novgorod, Kostroma, Kirov and Ufa and it has flowered in the northern half of Moldavia, in the Ukraine (except for western oblasts) and in the lower Volga area (as far as Saratov). Winter wheat has flowered in the southern half of Moldavia, the extreme south of the Ukraine and the North Caucasus. Early spring grain crops displayed stem growth in the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Central-Chernozem Region, in Lithuania and in southern parts of the lower Volga area. Over the remaining territory of the lower Volga area, in most central region oblasts, in Latvia and Estonia, in the western part of the Volga-Vyatka Region and southern part of the middle Volga area spring grain crops have developed the third leaf and have begun to tiller. Grain crops development was 5-10 days ahead of the normal rate.

Sugar beet roots began to grow in most of the Ukraine and Moldavia and intensive growth continued in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays. In the remaining beet-sowing areas a new pair of real leaves was forming. Early-ripening strains of potatoes sprouted in the southern half of Belorussia and in Kurskaya, Voronezhskaya and Moskovskaya Oblasts, while in the Ukraine potatoes were developing side shoots.

Fruit crop development speeded up. By the end of May apple trees were blossoming as far north as Leningrad, Vologda and Izhevsk. However, conditions for blossoming were not generally favorable: Torrential rain in parts of the Baltic republics and in Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya and Leningradskaya Oblasts made blossoming conditions difficult. Flower clusters are forming in vineyards in the southern Ukraine, Moldavia and the North Caucasus, and in some places the vines have started to flower. The generally warm weather in the European part of the USSR over the last 10-day period allowed a prompt start to be made to the planting out of tomatoes and sowing of cucumbers in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and in the Baltic area and Belorussia.

Haymaking started in most of the Ukraine, the Baltic area and Belorussia, in Central-Chernozem Region and in the southern half of the Volga Region. In the extreme south of the USSR's European part alfalfa has come up again after the first cut. The weather remained cold in the farming areas of West Siberia and in the northern half of Kazakhstan. The average temperature for the 10 days was 1-3 degrees below normal nearly everywhere. There was sleet in most parts of West Siberia at the beginning of the period. It became warmer in the second half of the 10-day period.

At the beginning and end of the period there was a substantial fall in temperature in the Central Asian republics (to zero and minus 3 in the valleys of Kirgizia). The warmest days were in mid-period. Winter crops reached the waxy ripeness stage and in northern parts the grain finished swelling. Cotton was developing bolls in southern parts of Central Asia, with leaf formation taking place over the remaining territory. Fruit crops (sour cherries, apricots, early plums and mulberries) and early cabbages were being harvested. Tomatoes continued to flower and the fruit to set. In the Ferganskaya Valley tomatoes had reached the green ripeness phase. The second alfalfa harvest has formed nearly everywhere. In southern parts of the Central Asian republics alfalfa has flowered with the plants at a height of around one meter. The second cut has started.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS STATE OF FARM WORK

LD111001 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 1

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Careful Tending of the Fields"]

[Excerpts] So the summer has arrived. Sowing work is nearly over. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, 140.7 million hectares of spring crops had been sown by 1 June on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. More than 89 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have been sown.

The area sown to wheat and barley is the same as in past years. More peas, buckwheat, rice and some other crops have been sown than in the past. In Kazakhstan more than 15 million hectares of the main food crop--spring wheat--have been sown. The sowing was carried out with good seed, mineral fertilizers being simultaneously applied. The seed germinated quickly in many areas. It is important now to prevent weeds from appearing and, where necesary, to treat the fields with herbicides and preparations against lodging. Farmers in Kustanayskaya, Tselingradskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts have brought into play reserves for increasing production of high-quality grain.

Workers on the country's beet plantations, covering 3.7 million hectares, are very busy at the moment. Everywhere interrow cultivation is in progress and correct spacing is being obtained. This work has finished in Moldavia, Kirgizia and the Kuban. It has been carried out over substantial areas in Belgorodskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts. But tending of the crops is slow in Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya Oblast farms. The possible consequences of this are illustrated by the following figures. A single week's delay in obtaining correct spacing reduces the root harvest by 30 quintals per hectare and the sugar content by 0.2-0.3 percent. Specialized teams and links are working throughout the day in the Ukraine, where cultivation of the crops is nearly finished. On most farms work is organized in accordance with the Ipatovskiy model, which accelerates crop cultivation and leads to bigger yields. The republic's beet growers intend to harvest at least 50.5 million tons of roots this year and to considerably increase the sugar yield per hectare.

A great deal has already been done in kolkhozes and sovkhozes to increase production and procurements of truck garden products. Potatoes have been planted on 2.9 million hectares and vegetables have been sown on 1.1 million. But sowing seed is only half the battle. A great deal of work remains to be done to tend the crops and to build up, reap and store the harvest. Farms in Bryanskaya Oblast are keeping up with the plantation cultivation schedule. They have pledged to sell the state at least 705,000 tons of tubers.

At the same time, planting is still in progress in some places. In a number of oblasts in the Central and North-West Regions there are areas where the fields are overgrown with weeds and interow cultivation has been delayed. The sowing of late vegetable crops must be completed as soon as possible, as must sowing and hoeing on tomato, cucumber and onion plantations. Cities and industrial centers are receiving early produce from farms in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Uzbekistan and south Kazakhstan. Special attention must be paid to ensuring that there are no losses en route. The Chimkentskaya Oblast Fruit and Vegetable Production Association has organized the production of convenient packaging and has concluded contracts with truck drivers and railroad workers for regular shipments of vegetables. This could be organized everywhere.

More than 3.1 million hectares of cotton have been sown. Plant development is slow in a number of places. That is why it is so important now to ensure intensive tending of crops on all plantations. Farmers on the Gulbakhor Sovkhoz in Uzbekistan have carried out extra cultivation work and applied increased doses of fertilizers, and the cotton has already flowered here. It is necessary everywhere to accelerate cultivation and hoeing, watering and top-dressing and chemical treatment against pests and diseases. The fields of corn, sunflowers, fiber flax, soybeans and melon crops await the farmer's green fingers. The rice fields, where early shoots have appeared, have been watered. The sprinklers have begun top-dressing the crops. Fodder procurement is under way in the country. Some 3 million hectares of perennial grasses have been cut. The first few million tons of hay and cured hay have been laid in and 182,000 tons of grass meal have been manufactured.

Rural workers are making every effort to ensure successful haymaking and to create a good stock of all types of fodder. "Summer days feed the year," as the saying goes. Let competition for the successful completion of all summer field work be conducted with renewed force.

LATVIAN CP ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON FODDER PRODUCTION

LD101525 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "At the Latvian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau has adopted a resolution "On Increasing the Production and Improving the Quality of Fodder in 1981."

The resolution obliges the republic's Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, Ministry of Procurements, the republic's State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Ministry of Forestry, the Latvian CP raykoms, and rayispolkoms to analyze comprehensively the work in fodder production and the use of grain for forage purposes and to elaborate practical measures relating to specific conditions to increase the production and improve the quality of hay, cured hay, silage, artifically dehydrated and other fodder and to increase the yield of pastures.

It is essential, the resolution notes, to implement on every kolkhoz and state farm the measures outlined for 1981-85 which will fully ensure stockraising's requirements for high-quality fodder and the saving of the grain earmarked for feeding livestock.

The text has been approved of the Latvian CP Central Committee address to primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, leaders and specialists of kolkhozes and state farms and industrial enterprises and to the republic's population and all those taking part in fodder procurement in 1981.

The resolution obliges the Latvian CP gorkoms and raykoms and Komsomol raykoms and gorkoms to develop mass political work to mobilize the republic's working people to create a firm fodder base and supply stockraising with high-quality fodder of all types.

The republican and rayon newspaper editorial offices and the Latvian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting have been asked to cover regularly the progress of coarse and succulent fodder procurement in 1981.

ORENBURG COMPLETES GRAIN SOWING CAMPAIGN

LD091537 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Country's Fields"]

[Excerpt] Orenburg--Sowing has been completed in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Some 5.5 million hectares have been sown to grain, pulse and fodder crops. Field work has been carried out in conformity with progressive agrotechnics. In the oblast's southern rayons grain crops are now at the tillering stage and the work of tending them has begun. Grain growers expect to harvest at least 7 million tons of grain.